Thursday,
16th August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VI, 1956

(13th August to 8th September, 1956

THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 16th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coaches

*1114. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to step up the present capacity of Hindustan Air Craft Limited for manufacture of coaches; and

(b) whether any survey has been made of the actual shortage of coaching stock on Indian Railways ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). Yes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know what would be the increased output when the present capacity is stepped up ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It will be 180 coaches per year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether there is any proposal for setting up factories for the manufacture of coaches at places like Barauni or other places ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : There is a proposal for setting up a coach manufacturing plant for metre guage coaches round about Bareilly, but that is still under the consideration stage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of coaches for the Railways in the Second Five Year Plan and, also, if it has been assessed as to what percentage of our demands would be met by internal production ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : We have made a very careful assessment of our requirements of coaches. We will require 6,156 broad gauge coaches and 4786 metre gauge coaches during the next Five Year Plan. We have made arrangements to see that the requirements are met.

Shri Shivananjappa : May I know whether the Government propose to set up a metre gauge coach building factory at Hubli ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : There is no such proposal as yet.

Shri M. D. Ramasami : May I know the reasons for which the capacity of Hindustan Aircraft Limited is being switched on to the manufacture of railway coaches ?

Mr. Speaker : The very question is about stepping up the present capacity for manufacture of coaches.

Shri M. D. Ramasami : I wanted to know the reasons for switching over to the production of railway coaches.

Mr. Speaker : It is already manufacturing coaches; it is only a question of stepping up the capacity.

Shri Veeraswamy : May I know the number of coaches to be produced by the Perambur Integral Coach Factory every year and whether that coach factory will be able to meet the requirements of our Railways ?

Shir Shahnawaz Khan : The hon. Member is probably aware that the first coach from Perambur came out only the other day.

Mr. Speaker : I will allow the hon. Member, Shri M. D. Ramasami to put his question. He wants to know why the aircraft factory should be used for manufacture of railway coaches.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Because there was spare capacity we wanted to utilise it.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : May I know whether, with the proposals in regard to the Hindustan Aircraft Factory they hope to bring out coaches at a cheaper rate than the Perambur Coach Factory will be able to do ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister may say one way or the other. The hon. Member wants to know whether the coaches manufactured in Hindustan Aircraft Factory will be cheaper than the Perambur coaches. Evidently the quality itself is different.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The cost of a coach manufactured at the Perambur Coach Factory would be Rs.1,80,000 plus Rs. 60,000 for the cost of furnishing.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : What about the coaches manufactured in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Approximately Rs. 1,40,000

Mr. Speaker : Including furniture ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Now hon. Members may leisurely draw conclusions.

Pondicherry Port

*1116. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 150 on the 22nd February, 1956 and state :

(a) the present stage at which the renovation of the port of Pondicherry is; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Tender for the construction of the pier is about to be awarded.

(b) Within about 18 months.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : What would be the estimated cost of this work ?

Shri Alagesan : A little more than Rs. 29 lakhs.

गावों में डाकघर

*१११७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री ३ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गावों में डाक की सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिये नये डाकघर खोलने की शर्तों में कमी करने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या कोई अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निश्चय की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चय करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) शीघ्र ही ।

(घ) प्रस्तावित शर्तों में ढील देने के बारे में जो आर्थिक स्थितियां उपस्थित हैं उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो नियमों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका लक्ष्य क्या है ? क्या विभाग का यह लक्ष्य है कि इस देश के प्रत्येक गांव में कुछ समय बाद एक डाकघर जरूर हो जाय ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं । देश के प्रत्येक गांव में शायद एक डाकघर की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : योजना आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो यह सुझाव रखा है कि इस समय जो दो मील तक के गांव एक डाकघर में लिये जाते हैं, उसके बदले चार मील तक के गांव लिये जायें, क्या इस आधार पर यह विचार किया जा रहा है या और भी कोई दृष्टिकोण सामने रखा जा रहा है, जैसे कितना नुकसान होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुख्य आधार यही है कि यदि चार मील के दायरे के गांवों को मिलाकर दो हजार की आबादी हो जाय तो वहां पोस्ट आफिस खोला जाये, दूसरे तीन मील के अन्दर दूसरा पोस्ट आफिस न हो, और उसमें ७५० रु० से ज्यादा घाटा न हो । इसमें कितना घाटा होगा इस प्रश्न को देखा जा रहा है ।

Shrimati A. Kale : May I know how many new post offices are being run at a loss ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That will be difficult for me to say. In the First Five Year Plan we have opened 18,000 post offices and the loss on every post office is a maximum of Rs. 750. But I think there are many post offices which may earn a portion of this loss. I cannot definitely say how many post offices are still being subsidised to the full extent of Rs. 750.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं दो हजार की आबादी पर और तीन मील के फासले पर जो पोस्ट आफिस खोले गये हैं, उसमें क्या नतीजा सामने आया है क्योंकि यह काम फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में शुरू हुआ था ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं समझ नहीं सका कि नतीजा के क्या माने हैं ?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know whether they are running at a loss.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They are. As I said, many of the post offices are running at a loss.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पोस्ट आफिसेज के सेविंग्ज बैंक्स में जो चैक सिस्टम चलाया जा रहा है, वह चूंकि बड़े बड़े शहरों से शुरू किया जा रहा है, तो क्या देहाती क्षेत्रों में जहां पर बैंक नहीं हैं और इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है, वहां पर जो यह डाकखाने खुलेंगे उन में चैक व्यवस्था लागू करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That does not arise out of this question but I am prepared to give the information. It is more complicated to have cheque system in the rural post offices. The hon. Member must appreciate that it requires special training not only for the clerk who deals with the cheques but also for the man who presents the cheque.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि हर गांव में डाकखाना आवश्यक नहीं है, और साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि किस प्रकार और कितने क्षेत्र में डाकखाने खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके विचार से अभी और कितने डाकखाने खोलने की आवश्यकता होगी जिसमें कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो जाय, और उन में से प्रति वर्ष कितने डाकखाने खोले जावेंगे ? क्या इस विषय में कोई योजना बनी है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम २०,००० डाकघर खोलना चाहते हैं, इसका मतलब हुआ कि ४,००० डाकखाने हर साल ।

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is there any proposal to relax the condition of 2000 population as far as Chotta Nagpur is concerned, because it is an Adivasi area?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the pamphlet giving the activities of the department in which it has been stated that for backward areas and hill districts this rule will be relaxed.

It may mean a loss up to Rs. 1,000 for every post office, and in special cases, we may even accept a loss of more than Rs. 1,000

Shri Bogawat: May I know why there is delay in giving post offices in all areas where there is a population of 2,000 especially when it was promised that within April, 1956, the post offices will be made available and also especially when there is a row from the people of the several areas having a population of 2,000 ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the villages in the country, having a population of 2,000 or more are concerned, they have been covered with post offices, except a few villages in the tea estates. As regards other areas, I may say that one can draw the areas in various ways and then say that they have not been provided with post offices. It will of course take more time to provide all the areas with post offices.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether all places with a population of 2,000 or more in Uttar Pradesh have been covered by post offices?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I have said. All villages with a population of 2,000 barring a few which, according to our information, have themselves said that they do not require post offices, have been covered with post offices.

रेलवे-स्टीमर सेवा

*१११८. **पंडित ह्रा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन है जिसके

अनुसार दीघाघाट और महेन्द्रूघाट (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) से स्टीमर पहलेजाघाट जाने के बजाये हाजीपुर या उसके आस पास किसी स्थान पर जायेंगे और पहलेजाघाट के स्थान पर एक और घाट बनवाया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) तथा (ख). सोनपुर-हाजीपुर के इकहरी लाइन वाले सेक्शन पर गाड़ियों की भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिये इस तरह के एक सुझाव पर विचार हुआ था, लेकिन इसमें कई खामियां (disadvantages) थीं जिसकी वजह से इसे छोड़ दिया गया है । लेकिन सोनपुर और हाजीपुर से गण्डक नदी के पुल तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है । गण्डक नदी पर दोहरी लाइन का पुल बनाने की भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की गई थी और यदि की गई थी तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट का क्या व्यय हुआ ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जांच पड़ताल तो मेरे खयाल में कुछ हुई थी मगर उसमें कुछ इतना ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं हुआ जिससे माननीय सदस्य को चिन्ता हो ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : महेन्द्रूघाट से पहलेजाघाट जो जहाज जाते हैं क्या उनकी रफ्तार में और उनकी फ्रिक्वेंसी में कुछ और वृद्धि होगी या इनकी रफ्तार और फ्रिक्वेंसी उतनी ही रहेगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : तेजी तो हम हर तरफ चाहते हैं और कोशिश करेंगे कि अगर अच्छे स्टीमर आ जायेंगे तो उधर भी तेजी हो ।

खाद्यान्नों का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाना और ले जाना

*१११९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि खाद्यान्नों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने और ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० श० देशमुख) : (क) तथा (ख). खाद्यान्न का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने और ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये कुछ राज्यों से प्रार्थनायें प्राप्त हुई थीं । जहां तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, भारत की सीमा से उस पार छिप कर खाद्यान्न ले जाने को रोकने के उद्देश्य से त्रिपुरा सरकार की प्रार्थना स्वीकार की गई है और इस राज्य से चावल, धान और इन से बनी हुई चीजों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है । आसाम और पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारों को उचित उपाय करने और अपने सीमावर्ती जिलों से खाद्यान्न के लाने और ले जाने के नियमन के लिये अधिकार भी दे दिया गया है । मणिपुर राज्य से खाद्यान्न के निर्यात पर पिछले साल ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था । अन्य राज्यों के विषय में सरकार का विचार है कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में बिना रोक टोक के खाद्यान्न के लाने और ले जाने में दखल देना नहीं चाहिये और देश के किसी भाग में खाद्यान्न की कमी को सरकारी भंडार से खाद्यान्न को उदारतापूर्वक भेज कर पूरा करना चाहिये ।

Shri Achuthan : The answer may be read in English also.

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) and (b). Requests from a few States had been received for imposing restrictions on inter-State movement of foodgrains. So far as the States bordering East Pakistan are concerned, with a view to stop smuggling across the Indian border the Tripura Government's request has been accepted and export of rice, paddy and products thereof from this State has been banned. Powers have also been delegated to the Assam and West Bengal Governments to take suitable measures and regulate movement of foodgrains from the border Districts of the two States. Export of foodgrains from Manipur State had already been banned last year. As regards other States the Government consider that free movement of foodgrains between one State and another should not be interfered with and that the shortage of foodgrains in any part of the country should be met by arranging liberal issue of foodgrains from Government stocks.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर और आसाम इन राज्यों में निषेधाज्ञा लगाई गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन राज्यों में निषेधाज्ञा लगाने के पहले चावल और गेहूं के क्या दाम थे और निषेधाज्ञा लगाने के बाद क्या दाम हो गये ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry I have not got the information. In a long statement which had been placed on the Table of the House, some infomation has already been given.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा लेखा लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की किन किन स्टेट्स में डिफिसिट है और किन किन में सरपलस है तथा जिन स्टेट्स में सरपलस अनाज है उन से डिफिसिट स्टेट्स में अनाज भिजवाने के लिये भी क्या कोई इन्तजाम किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : यह तो सरकार की नीति है कि जिन स्टेट्स में सरपलस है वहां से अनाज को डिफिसिट स्टेट्स में भेजा जाय । इसमें यदि कोई दिक्कत पैदा होती है और वहां से अनाज नहीं ले जाया जा सकता है तो हमारे पास जो स्टाक है, उसमें से हम दे देते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ ऐसे राज्यों का उल्लेख किया जहां पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या कुछ ऐसे भी राज्य हैं जिन राज्यों से प्रार्थनायें हुई थीं लेकिन अस्वीकृत कर दी गईं ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : जी हां, जो बोर्डर स्टेट्स नहीं हैं, उनकी प्रार्थनायें नामंजूर की गई हैं जैसे मध्य भारत है, पंजाब है ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Government received any report of foodgrains being shifted from the South Kanara district of the Madras State into the North Kanara and Ratnagiri districts of Bombay State and that these foodgrains are finally smuggled into Goa?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got any such information at the moment.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन राज्यों को ऐसी निषेधाज्ञा लगाने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई, उन राज्यों ने ऐसा करने के लिये कौन से कारण बतलाये थे, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह ने ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : मध्य प्रदेश तो मैंने नहीं कहा, मध्य भारत और पंजाब का नाम लिया है । उनको यह डर था कि यदि खुला अनाज बेचा जाये तो वहां डिफिसिट हो जायेगा और भाव बढ़ जायेंगे ।

Shri Achuthan: Have the Government received any complaint, especially during the last one or two months, that because railway wagons are not readily available for the transport of foodgrains from one State to the other, much difficulty is felt in regard to the transport of foodgrains?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away to another subject.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the Madras State Government has given any suggestions with regard to the movement of foodgrains from one State to another and, if so, what are those suggestions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice

Food Packets

*1126. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of food packets is done only inside restau-

rants, and not outside on the platforms, in many of the stations of the Southern Railway, and as such, many of the passengers, particularly the III class passengers, cannot avail of this amenity; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that sufficient packets are not available for sale to all passengers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No sufficient number of cheap food packets are generally made available for sale both inside the Refreshment Rooms/Restaurants and at Platforms.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Is there any arrangement for hawking all the food packets in the platform when the train arrives ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is common knowledge that the packets are sold at the various stalls and they are also carried to the train side and sold.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of stations in which such distribution has been arranged, in all the railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question relates to the Southern Railway. Vegetarian food packets including *sambar*, curd and *dhal* costing three annas each are sold.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of stations where such packets are sold.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: 119 stations with *bhat*, 34 with *poorie* and *masala* and 42 with *briyani*.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Mmber is making the mouth water.

State Farms

*1122. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister for **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the justification for continuing to keep the State Farms at Jammu and Bhopal in spite of regular losses incurred thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The objectives of the State Farms at Jammu and Bhopal are such that commercial considerations cannot be applied to them.

The objective of the Bhopal farm was the re-settlement of landless labourers and the work has almost been completed and the farm will be wound up by the end of 1956-57. The Jammu farm was primarily started with the object of bringing under cultivation 12,000 acres of fertile culturable waste land in a deficit area for increasing food production and also to restore confidence in the minds of displaced persons who had settled near the farm area which is on the Indo-Pakistan border. This farm was not paying in the initial stages but its income has now increased and the losses are being progressively reduced.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if the losses on these farms are progressively decreasing or increasing since they were first started?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have got the figures for the Jammu farm; they are progressively and very substantially diminishing.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the acreage of the reclaimed land and the proportionate produce in that reclaimed land in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already stated in the reply read out by me, the total area of the land was 12,000 acres and I think we have now reclaimed the whole of the land. As I have also stated in the beginning there were certain difficulties and the produce was rather small; but it has now been increasing. There are various crops and it is not possible for me to give the actual produce.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What was the latest produce per acre on that rice farm?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will Government consider the allotment of this land in the Jammu farm to the displaced persons who are living nearby in the camps?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There was sometime back a proposal to that effect; ultimately this might be done, but I cannot say it for certain today.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government have considered the proposal of the Planning Commission to entrust these State farms to the landless labourers in the form of co-operatives? If so, is there any proposal to give the land to the landless labourers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Bhopal farm, as I have already stated, was really established for the settlement of landless labourers. They are being settled there on individual basis and not on co-operative basis. The Jammu farm at the present time is under the Government. I do not know what policy might be followed in the future; but, at the present time, there is no intention of giving it to landless labourers.

Shri Velayudhan: There was some enquiry or something like that regarding the Bhopal farm.....

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to Jammu farm; how does Bhopal come in here?

Shri Velayudhan: Both Jammu and Bhopal farms are mentioned in the question very clearly. May I know what happened to that enquiry and whether any statement will be laid on the Table containing the results of the enquiry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what kind of enquiry my friend has in view. There has been no enquiry into misbehaviour or any such thing or into any expenditure not authorised. To my knowledge, there has been no enquiry.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know the amount of losses that the Government has been incurring on these farms.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figures for the Bhopal farm; but I can give the figures for the Jammu farm. The The losses are from September, 1952 to June 1954, Rs. 5·82 lakhs; from July 1954 to June 1955, Rs. 2·66 lakhs; from July 1955 to June 1956, Rs. 1·17 lakhs, which is a provisional figure.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many landless labourers have been settled in Bhopal and how many of them belong to other States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total number of families settled in the Bhopal farm comes to 469. 200 are Travancorians and the rest are from Bhopal.

Forests

*1123. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to take steps to lay down broad policies in order to maximise the production from the existing forests;

(b) if so, what they are and in what proportion the Centre will provide financial assistance to the States; and

(c) what will be the number of States receiving benefits?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The broad policies to maximise production from forests are included in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952. No new steps are proposed but in the Second Five Year Plan States have furnished schemes which include among others, (i) opening of communications to remote forest areas in order to tap their resources, (ii) improving existing means of communication, (iii) introduction of improved logging methods and (iv) amenities to staff and labour working in the forests. For such approved schemes, the Central Government will provide loans to the full extent.

(c) Twenty-five.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the proposed expansion of production from the forests and the decreasing number of fores in the country, may I know whether the Government have laid down any general policy with regard to their expansion in the various States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, the broad policies are included in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 and we are always trying to request the States to enforce them and enlarge the area under forests.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any fixed amount is allocated in the second Five Year Plan for maximising production from the forests in the various States and if so, what is the amount?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total amount for various States comes to Rs. 22,02,96,000.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that there is no co-ordinated policy between the States and also that the policies of some of the States in regard to forests are deleteriously extravagant? May I know whether Government have been considering putting forests in the Union List exclusively?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; we had made a poposal to bring it on concurrent list but it is quite unpopular with the States.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह: क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि कन्ट्रेक्टर्ज (ठेकेदारों) द्वारा फारेस्ट्स (वन) बहुत बुरी तरह से काटे जा रहे हैं ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में प्रान्तीय सरकारों को आदेश भेजेगी ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : जी हां, जहां जहां हमें बतलाया जाता है कि ऐसा कुछ हुआ है, वहां हम सूबों की सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं कि ऐसा न हो । मगर यह भी पाया गया है कि काफी शिकायतें बेबुनियाद होती हैं ।

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know what States have taken up particular programmes of forest development in consonance with the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Almost every State has its own plan of development and every State is trying to take advantage of the assistance. As I said, in reply to the questions 25 States are to benefit from it.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सरकार की एक योजना राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को बैट

(हराभरा) करने के लिये एफ़ारेस्टेशन (वनरोपण) करने की थी । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उस योजना में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ? इन पांच वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हुई है, क्या वह संतोषजनक है और यदि नहीं तो वह योजना कब तक पूरी होने की आशा है ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : वह काम तो फिलहाल कुछ ठीक ही चल रहा है और हमें पूरी आशा है कि वह कामयाब होगा, लेकिन वह कितने परसेंट तक पूरा हो चुका है, या कितने परसेंट काम हुआ है, वह मैं नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि उसके बारे में मेरे पास इस समय सूचना नहीं है ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: A few years ago the Government of India sent a team to the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands and the report has also been published. May I know what Government have done in regard to maximising production as a result of the recommendations contained in that report?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have taken certain steps. There is a contractor working and there is also departmental felling of trees. I am not myself fully satisfied with the way we are exploiting, but this is a thing which we keep constantly before ourselves and strive to do as much as possible.

चैम्पियन रीफ खान

*११२४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत १५ जून शुक्रवार को कोलार सोने की खान की चैम्पियन रीफ खान में आग लग गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी हां । आग, खान के ८९वें स्तर में लगी जो काम में नहीं लाया जा रहा था ।

(ख) आग लगने के कारण मालूम नहीं हैं क्योंकि आग उस स्तर में लगी जिसमें काम नहीं हो रहा था ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसके सम्बन्ध में आपकी तरफ से कोई इन्क्वायरी (जांच) की गई ?

श्री आबिद अली : जी हां इन्क्वायरी हुई थी लेकिन आग लगने का कारण मालूम नहीं हुआ, और वहां से सोना चुराने के लिये आग लगायी गई हो यह भी सिद्ध नहीं हुआ । पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है और इस मामले की तहकीकात होगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : घायलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री आबिद अली : घायल कोई नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वहां पर काम नहीं हो रहा था ।

Shipping Freight Rates

*1125. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations of the officer on special duty appointed to look into the allegations of discrimination in the shipping freight rates have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results of the investigations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The charge of discrimination could not be proved beyond doubt. The investigation did however reveal that there were instances of disparity in freight rates. Such instances were taken up with the Conference Lines concerned as a result of which the rates were lowered in certain cases.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the names of the countries or the sea lines which participated in this Conference?

Shri Alagesan: "Conference" is used not in the sense of special meeting; the various shipping companies that operate on a particular route come together voluntarily in a Conference. It is a voluntary association of shipping companies engaged in the operation of shipping on a particular route. These are called Conference Lines. On the report of the Special Officer regarding the disparity in rates, this question was taken up with the Conference Lines who have agreed to reduce the freight rates in certain cases.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there are certain sea lines which are always discriminating between Indian cargo and others and, if so, whether Government has taken any action in regard to those constant complaints?

Shri Alagesan: I have dealt with this question in my answer. I have said that this was gone into by a Special Officer. He was able to come across certain differences in the rates charged which were working to the detriment of Indian exports. When this question was brought before the Conference Lines, they saw the force of the argument on our side and reduced the rates.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the disparities discovered by the Special Officer are comprehensive enough; do they cover all cases, possible cases, known cases? Or do they refer only to a few cases in which they have been able to persuade the Conference Lines?

Shri Alagesan: In some cases only we were able to persuade them. He was able to get the tariff rates for several commodities that are being carried from Indian ports and ports of other neighbouring countries. It was very difficult to get the tariff rates in the first place. But he was able to obtain some data. And on the basis of that data the questions were taken up later on with the Conference Lines who agreed to fall in line with our wishes.

Development of Calcutta Port

*1126. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the projects which will be taken up for the development of Calcutta Port during the Second Five Year Plan and what will be their cost?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 1]

Shri Gidwani: From the statement I find that out of Rs. 21,58, 35, 000 provided for cost of works in the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 8,56,21,000 have been carried over from the cost of works in the First Five Year Plan. May I enquire as to what were the reasons for not taking up all the schemes under the First Five Year Plan and completing them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The first one was that the execution of the projects was taken up after two years of the Plan period had lapsed. Then, certain large projects like the construction of quarters, general cargo berths, and suction dredgers were included at a later date. Equipment like crane, dredgers, launches could not be procured against orders and they had to be manufactured. And lastly, there was the difficulty of obtaining steel in time.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement made by Mr. I. Matsumoto, Managing Director of the Japanese Shipping Company that there were delays in the Indian ports and ships were delayed in some cases by a month resulting in loss to ships and ship-owners? If so, may I know what steps are being taken immediately to relieve the congestion?

The Deputy Minister of Railway and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Regarding the delays that occur in our ports, this matter was taken up in right earnest and the congestion in our ports has been considerably reduced. We must also remember that a much larger volume is handled by our ports now than what they ever used to do before. Certain steps were taken, like the piece rate system in Bombay. The question is under consideration with regard to the other major ports like Calcutta and Madras; and with the improvement in he working of the ports, the delays have been considerably reduced. The position was so before. But we are taking continuous steps to reduce the delays.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of Calcutta port having to handle about 4,000 tons of steel every day from 1957 onwards and the prohibitive cost of dredging in the river Hooghly, what steps are being taken particularly because the Ganga Barrage is a doubtful factor in the Second Plan?

Shri Alagesan: I think the hon. Member is trying to club too many things—however desirable they may be by themselves. As far as the clearance of the steel cargo is concerned, it has been answered the other day also in this House: We have created dumps and we have also asked the consignees to take delivery as soon as they are delivered at the quay side. This is the method which has been adopted for clearing the large steel cargo.

पटना में हवाई अड्डा

*११२८. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में या उसके निकट आधुनिक सुविधाओं से पूर्ण एक बड़ा हवाई अड्डा बनवाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने कोई निश्चय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय कर लिया गया है कि यह हवाई अड्डा कहां बनाया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). मैं सभा पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रख रहा हूं जिसमें मांगी हुई सूचना दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध सं० २]

इस विवरण पत्र में एक संशोधन यह है कि "भीटा" के स्थान पर "बिहटा" पढ़ा जाना चाहिये ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : विवरण पत्र से पता चलता है कि पटना में जो विमान क्षेत्र है वह वर्तमान आवश्यकता की पूर्ति ठीक तरह से करता है । साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि उसके विकास का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह विकास की कल्पना किस तरह से की गई है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसको बहुत अधिक बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश तो है ही नहीं लेकिन फिर भी हम इसको और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि अगर बिहटा से काम लेंगे तो वह बहुत दूर पड़ जाता है । जब तक यहां काम चल सकता है तब तक तो यहां चलायेंगे लेकिन जब ज्यादा बड़े प्लेन चलने लगेंगे तो बिहटा का इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : बिहटा में एक बड़े पैमाने का विमान क्षेत्र बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इस के बारे में जांच भी शुरू होने वाली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पटना के आसपास, बिहटा से नजदीक, कोई ऐसा स्थान नहीं है जहां कि बड़े विमानों के उतरने के लिये विमान क्षेत्र बनाया जा सके ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, इसमें खर्च का भी तो ख्याल रखना पड़ता है । बिहटा में तो पहले से विमान क्षेत्र बना हुआ है, उसको हम लेना चाहते हैं ताकि जेट और बड़े विमान वहां पर उतर सकें । लेकिन फिलहाल तो पटना विमान क्षेत्र को ही और बढ़ा कर उसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि पटना के हवाई अड्डे पर डकोटा से बड़ा हवाई जहाज, जैसे वाइकिंग वगैरह, उतर सकता है या नहीं, और अगर नहीं, तो क्या यह प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है और क्या डकोटा से बड़े हवाई जहाजों को वहां उतारने के लिये कोई योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यही तो कहा है कि पटना के हवाई अड्डे को बढ़ाया जायेगा ताकि वाइकिंग जहाज वहां पर उतारे जा सकें । लेकिन जब वाइकाउंट वगैरह आ जायेंगे तो मुश्किल हो जायेगी । उनके उतारने के लिये वहां पर जगह नहीं है ।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि पटना हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार के लिये सरकार के पास पांच बरस से योजना है, लेकिन अन्तिम निर्णय इसलिये नहीं हो सका है कि बिहार सरकार जो जमीन देगी, या जो जमीन अधिकृत करके देगी, उसके लिये वह बाजार दर पर दाम मांगती है, लेकिन कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्ट्री देना नहीं चाहती, और इसीलिये बिहटा को बढ़ाना चाहती है जो कि पटना से दूर है और जिसकी वजह से पटना वालों को असुविधा होगी ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने आपको बताया, पटना हवाई अड्डा तो है ही और उसको इस्तेमाल करने की हमारी योजना है, लेकिन उसके अधिक विकास की गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि उसके दोनों तरफ मकान बने हुए हैं, और जब तक उन मकानों को न तोड़ा जाय वह हवाई अड्डा इस योग्य नहीं बनाया जा सकता कि वहां पर वाइकाउंट विमान उतर सकें । पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास के बारे में बिहार सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पटना हवाई अड्डे को बढ़ाया जायेगा । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि और भी हवाई अड्डों की मरम्मत की जायेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : होगी तो सही, लेकिन इस वक्त वह हमारे सामने नहीं हैं ।

Transmission of Telegrams from Imphal

*1132. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegrams from Imphal are transmitted by wireless on account of the disruption of telegraph and telephone lines by the Naga rebels since the 11th June, 1956;

(b) the reason why ordinary telegrams are carried by air when the charges for the telegrams are collected as usual from the senders;

(c) whether a large number of express telegrams are lying undespatched on account of the time-limit of the working hours for the wireless operator at three hours per day and Government's failure to pay overtime fee to the wireless operator; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to speed up the transmission of the telegrams, both express and ordinary, till the opening of the telegraph communications?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No. Telegrams are sent by wireless whenever land lines are interrupted.

(b) Lines are frequently interrupted. The wireless channel also can handle only a limited number of telegrams, when all the telegrams cannot be sent on line of wireless, recourse is taken to sending the same by air to Silchar where there is Departmental Telegraph Office. The public are duly warned of this at the originating Offices.

(c) No Express telegrams are lying undespatched. Overtimes is employed to the extent possible.

(d) Steps are being taken to post more wireless operators and to install additional wireless equipment.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know for how long the telephone and telegraph lines were disrupted and whether they have now been fully restored?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They were cut at several places and also they were interrupted due to the monsoons. All attempts were made to restore them. But it was not completely restored due to the inclement weather also. The telephone lines have been completely restored and they are working from the 19th of July.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that for many days on account of the dislocation of communications and telephone and telegraph lines between Imphal and Dimapur and on account of the irregular air services due to monsoon between Imphal and other places, many hundreds of telegrams used to lie in the offices and that no additional wireless operator was appointed during that period and that no additional pay was paid to the wireless operator for doing more than three hours' work and, if so, the reason for the necessary step not being taken at that time?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the first place, I do not agree that very large number of telegrams were pending there. There is capacity for overtime also. One of the operators who was there was working overtime. But he cannot work all the 24 hours. Overtime is paid. I will check it up again. But so far as I know overtime is paid for overtime work. As we are going to take steps to increase the equipments, we propose to send more operator. During those days it was not possible to send additional operators.

Shri M. K. Moitra: When telegrams are carried by air, are senders informed beforehand that their telegrams can not be transmitted by wireless and they will be carried by air?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I said in the original reply itself that the public are duly warned of this at the originating offices.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि जहां पर टेलीफोन और तार की लाइनें बिगड़ जाती हैं अथवा जहां पहुंचाई नहीं जा सकती हैं वहां सरकार क्या वायरलैस सर्विस की सुविधा लोगों को देने की स्कीम पर गौर करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यही तो सारा प्रश्न है कि जब लैंड लाइन्स खराब हो जायें तो वायरलैस से हम कितना काम कर सकते हैं ।

Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road

*1134. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1249 on the 6th April, 1956 in respect of the Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road on the South Eastern Railway Zone and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at; and

(b) if so, what it is ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna : In the last session the hon. Deputy Minister said that such a proposal is under consideration. May I know the present position ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We have taken up the divisionalisation of other railways. The South-Eastern Railway has become a very small Railway after the separation of the Eastern Railway in July last. When we propose to divisionalise the South-Eastern Railway, whatever has been stated on behalf of Orissa with regard to the allocation of Railway Headquarters will be kept in mind.

Khowai Airport Incident

*1135. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the incident which took place at Khowai Airport, on 27th June, 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that while landing the plane ran over two people who were standing outside boundaries of the scheduled area of the airport;

(c) whether it is a fact that one person was killed and one person was grievously injured; and

(d) whether Government propose to compensate the bereaved family of the deceased person and also the injured persons ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (a) to (c) : Yes, Sir, two persons outside the boundary of the Khowai airport were hit by an Indian Airlines Corporation aircraft on a scheduled service as it was coming down to land at Khowai Airport on the 27th June, 1956. One person was killed and the other was seriously injured.

(d) The question of payment of compensation in respect of the persons involved in the accident is engaging the attention of the Corporation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : May I know whether Government have made an enquiry into the matter why this plane had landed outside the ground and, if so, what was the result ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : An enquiry has been held and the cause was that the pilot was trying to land it earlier before he reached the actual runaway. He came down very low and hit one person on the skul land the other also on the back of his head. That was the cause of the accident.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : May I know the names and addresses of the persons ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : The name of the injured person was Shib Deb Burman. The name of the other person was Ramesh Deb Burman. They were walking on the foot path about 50 ft. from the airfield boundary.

Prevention of Slaughter of Cattle

*1136. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1138 on the 3rd April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Expert Committee on prevention of slaughter of cattle ; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh) : (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Constitution the State Governments are free to legislate on the subject in such manner as they choose. It is, therefore, not proposed to interfere with the discretion of the States in this respect.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञों की क्या राय है ?

Mr. Speaker : There was a regular discussion and debate on a Bill. The policy was laid down and stated before the House.

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : विशेषज्ञ सब खिलाफ हैं इस बात के ।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : विशेषज्ञ लोग जो आपने अभी बतलाया कि इसके खिलाफ तो क्या उन्होंने अपनी राय सरकार का मुंह देख कर दी है या देश की हालत और जनता की जरूरियात पर भी विचार करके उन्होंने कोई फैसला किया है ?

डा० पं० श० देशमुख : मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह विशेषज्ञों का एक ऐसा ग्रुप है जिन्होंने कि बहुत सच्ची राय दी है और वह किसी के मुंह की तरफ देख कर नहीं दी है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know the names of the State Governments which have so far legislated banning cow slaughter and also the State Governments which have not banned cow slaughter so far and what Government propose to do to prevent transport of cattle from one State where there is a ban to another State where there is no ban for the purpose of slaughter

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : As I have said, so far as the Central Government is concerned, we do not propose to interfere. There are 12 States which have completely banned cow slaughter. If you want the names, I will give them.

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : States which have imposed ban are : Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura and Punjab. State where legislation banning cow slaughter has been introduced is Saurashtra. States which have imposed it on useful cattle are: Assam, Bombay, Madras, Andhra, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochine. States which have not imposed any ban at all are: Orissa and Pondicherry. States where cow slaughter is not usually practised are : Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Cutch and Vindhya Pradesh.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : The second part of my question was not answered. I would like to know how Government propose to avoid transport of cattle from one State which has banned cow slaughter to another State which has not banned it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : No step has been taken, nor do Government propose to take any steps in the matter.

Construction of Bridges in Travancore-Cochine State

*1137. **Shri Achuthan :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to construct the two bridges (i) Parur-Cherai and (ii) Pullut-Cranganore, in Trichur District in Travancore-Cochine State; and

(b) whether the work has started on both the bridges and who are the contractors, and

(c) when the work will be completed and be open for traffic as per schedule ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 3].

Shri Achuthan : From the statement I find that with regard to Parur-Cherai bridge, the contract has not been fixed up. May I know what are the special reasons for the delay in fixing up the contract and whether the P.W.D. was at default ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Tenders were invited but the rates quoted by the tenderers for the sub-structure was 22 per cent. in excess of the estimated cost. Moreover, the contractor did not possess the essential equipment for driving raking piles and we have now made arrangements and are doing all this work departmentally.

Shri Achuthan : May I take it that the work will be undertaken by the department itself, or some portion will be entrusted to the contractor ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The Sub-structure portion of it is proposed to be done departmentally.

Shri Achuthan : What is the share of the Central Government with regard to the estimated expenditure, and what steps have been taken by Government to see that the supply of cement and other materials such as iron and steel are made available as soon as the rainy season is over ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : These are all works which are carried out by the State P.W.D. They asked the Central Government to extend some assistance. We have given that assistance. These are all matters which fall within the purview of the State Government and the State P.W.D. We are not interested in those questions.

Shri Achuthan : The estimated expenditure is Rs. 7·32 and Rs. 10·93 lakhs respectively for the two bridges. What is the share of the Centre in this expenditure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Rs. 2 lakhs each.

Demands of All-India Port and Dock Workers

*1138. **Shri M. K. Moitra :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in November, 1954, the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation submitted to Government a charter of demands on behalf of Port and Dock Workers of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Visakhapattam and Cochin Ports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the demands enumerated in the said charter has yet been settled either on an All India plans by Government or port-wise by the Port Trust and Dock Labour Boards; and

(c) whether it is a fact that failing to get any response from Government the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, have in its Annual Conference held at Bombay on the 17th and 18th July, 1956, decided to withdraw labour on and from the 15th October next if the Government of India do not take steps to settle the issues involved by the 15th of September next by High Power Tripartite negotiation held on an All India plane ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes; attention is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 488 on 5th December 1955.

(b) Some of the demands have been met by the implementation of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the dispute between the Bombay Port Trust and its employees. Some others have been met by the decisions taken by Government and the Port Authorities on the recommendations made by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Enquiry Committee. The rest are under negotiation between the Union and the Port Authorities.

(c) The Federation have adopted a resolution directing its affiliated unions to issue to the port authorities concerned ultimatums to the effect they should reconsider certain specific minimum demands and arrive at a settlement with these unions by the 15th September 1956 failing which the unions will withdraw labour on and from 15th October, 1956.

Shri M. K. Moitra : Will the Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to advise the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards to negotiate with the Port Trust Workers' Union for implementation of the remaining demands?

Shri Alagesan : This is not a new thing. As the hon. Member perhaps may know, the charter of demands was presented as long back as December, 1954. When these demands were presented, as I said, the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, were going into this question as well as a committee that was appointed for this purpose. The recommendations of the committee and the decisions of the Tribunal were later on implemented. While doing that, the port authorities were also asked to negotiate with the unions concerned regarding various matters that had been represented to them. Certain negotiations were carried on and conclusions reached and they were also implemented. Now, there are certain demands which yet remain. It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Heads of the various Ports very shortly in the beginning of the last week of this month and the remaining questions will be thrashed out, so that further action can be taken.

Khadi Board

***1140. Shri Dhusiya :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether there is any Union of the workers of the Khadi Board?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : I have no information about such a union or unions.

Shri Dhusiya : May I know whether it is a fact that any of the responsible officials has said at Delhi before the workers that there is no need to form any union ? If so, how far is it justified ?

Shri Abid Ali : I have not seen such a statement.

Shri Dhusiya : Will the hon. Minister enquire into that ?

Shri Abid Ali : From whom ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member may write a letter to the hon. Minister.

Shri Dhusiya : May I know why the workers of the Khadi Board at Delhi have been repeatedly threatened with dismissal if they made any effort to form any union ?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that I have no information of any union of Khadi Board workers having been formed. Moreover, this subject is being dealt with by the State Government, not by the Central Government.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know whether the workers working under the Khadi Board will be considered as workrmen under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir, if they come under the definition of workers.

Eye Banks

***1142. Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Eye Banks in India opened and maintained by State Governments; and

(b) if so, where they are located ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). Only two Eye Banks are being maintained at present and both of them are located at Madras.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether any scheme has been contemplated in Mysore for starting an eye bank and whether any Central assistance has been sought?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : No Central assistance has been sought for this purpose.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Government have any plans for establishing eye banks in all important areas?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Most of the State Governments have taken it up. There is a proposal to start one at Visakhapatnam in Andhra at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 4,200. About Central eye banks, unless we legislate—for which we have approached the State Governments to get their views—we cannot take it up.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know if Government has received the latest information about the result of an operation by transferring chicken cornea to a man which has proved successful, and whether Government will follow it up so that, if successful, eye banks will be unnecessary?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I saw the news in the newspaper. We shall certainly pursue this matter.

कोनी संस्था

*११४३. **श्री खू० च० सोधिया** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बिलासपुर में स्थित कोनी संस्था को वहां से अन्यत्र ले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संस्था को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये सरकार ने दूसरा कौनसा स्थान चुना है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श किया गया है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोनी और उसके आस पास ऐसे कारखाने काफी नहीं हैं जहां ट्रेनिंग पाने वालों को कारखानों में काम करने का अनुभव भी मिल सके ।

(ग) अभी तक कोई दूसरी जगह नहीं चुनी गई है । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सलाह ली जायेगी ।

श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : क्या उस संस्था की कोई बिल्डिंग भी है वहां पर ?

श्री आबिद अली : जी हां, वहां पर एक मिलिटरी अस्पताल था, उस में यह इंस्टीट्यूट काम कर रहा है ।

रतलाम-गोधरा लाइन

*११४४. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे के रतलाम-गोधरा स्टेशन पर दोहरी रेलवे लाइन डालने के संबंध में खदाई का जो काम चल रहा है, उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है; और

(ख) लाइन को दोहरा करने का यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ७५ लाख घनफीट, यानी मिट्टी का कुल ४ फीसदी काम पूरा हो गया है।

(ख) लगभग १९५८ के अन्त तक।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : इस कार्य में कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने की सम्भावना है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस वक्त आंकड़े मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं है, अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर चाहते हैं तो बाद में दे सकता हूं।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : यह दोहरी लाइन गोधरा से रतलाम तक ही होगी या कुछ आगे भी बढ़ेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल तो यह गोधरा तक ही रहेगी ।

Rice Gift to Pakistan

1147. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have offered any rice gift to East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5,000 tons rice have been offered and supplied.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government of Pakistan had requested for any such help and if so, whether they had specified the amount also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are two things. They had asked us for some rice and we gave them 15,000 tons by way of a loan. This 5,000 tons was a gift given in view of the natural calamity from which the Pakistan people suffered.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Was the other amount of rice mentioned by the hon. Minister a loan or otherwise?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That 15,000 tons of rice was sent as a loan. We have also promised to supply 50,000 maunds of paddy for seed purposes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Did they give any indication as to by what time they would return it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is expected to be returned as soon as their new crop comes. We expect that it will be returned before November.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that Pakistan has been exporting rice to other countries?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not aware.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Government have made gifts and loans of the order of 50,000 and 60,000 maunds of rice. In view of the fact the rice shortage is nearly one million tons in this country, may I know how far it is in conformity with the policy of Government to reduce the price of rice, that they should make gifts and loans of this order?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not 50,000 or 60,000 tons.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Maunds.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: 50,000 maunds of paddy have been promised for seed purposes, and 15,000 tons of rice were given as loan. As everybody knows, Pakistan was in a very bad condition, and they wanted this badly. By way of help to us, they have given us a loan of 15,000 tons of wheat. The two transactions are not however to be cancelled against each other.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Grand Trunk Express

1115. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of the Grand Trunk Express has since been increased between Wardha and Balharshah in view of the fact that this track has been relaid with heavier rails; and

(b) if so, the time thus saved as compared with the previous running time?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 23 minutes.

Standing Labour Committee

***1121. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1680 on 2nd May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee; and

(b) if so, the views of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the 15th Session of the Standing Labour Committee is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 4]

Appointment of non-departmental operators

1127. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a system of appointing non-departmental telegraphists and telephone operators on daily wages in the P. & T. Department;

(b) if so, reasons for this procedure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a system of appointing linemen operators in the place of regular operators;

(d) if so, the reasons for this procedure; and

(e) their monthly salary?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) To meet sudden short term rise in traffic and shortages in staff caused by heavy absenteeism of the existing staff.

(c) The system of appointing linemen to do the work of Telephone Operators exists in very small exchanges only.

(d) This is a stop gap arrangement to meet shortages in staff caused by heavy absenteeism and to avoid delay in opening small exchanges caused due to want of trained Telephone Operators and due to high operating cost.

(e) Rs. 35-1-50 plus special pay of Rs. 5/- p. m.

Dungarpur-Banswara Telephone Line

***1129. Shri Bheeka Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1233 on the 20th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the rehabilitation of Dungarpur-Banswara telephone line;

(b) when the work will be completed; and

(c) the time by which Public Cell Offices will be installed at Sagwara and Galiakot on the proposed line?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A large part of materials have been collected and some more are to be received.

(b) In about 6 month's time.

(c) A Public Call Office at Sagwara will be opened as soon as the Dungarpur-Banswara trunk pair is ready. It is not possible to open a Public Call Office at Galiakot as it involves a loss.

स्टेशनों पर खाने की चीजें

*११३०. **श्री म० ना० सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के पूर्व की ओर यात्रा करने में स्टेशनों पर शुद्ध घी से बनी खाने की चीजें बहुत ही कम मिलती हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ठेलों पर पटना (पूर्व रेलवे) और सोनपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) स्टेशनों पर शुद्ध घी से बनी खाने की चीजें और उत्तर रेलवे के कानपुर, लखनऊ तथा दिल्ली स्टेशनों की भांति सामने तैयार की गयी रोटियों की बिक्री का प्रबन्ध करना चाहती है ?

परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कानपुर से पूरब के स्टेशनों पर और दरअसल भारतीय रेलों के दूसरे स्टेशनों पर भी खाने की चीजें आमतौर पर बनस्पति घी या तेल में तैयार की जाती हैं।

(ख) शुद्ध घी में बनायी गयी चीजें पहले से पटना जंकशन पर चलती फिरती ट्रालियों में बेची जा रही हैं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर स्टेशन पर खाने की इस तरह की चीजें बेचने का विचार नहीं है।

जब पटना जंकशन पर रेलवे की ओर से खान-पान का इंतजाम शुरू होगा तो यहां चलती फिरती ट्रालियों में सामने तैयार की गयी चपातियां बेचने का इंतजाम किया जायेगा। सोनपुर स्टेशन पर इस तरह की सर्विस शुरू करने का विचार नहीं है।

आयुर्वेदिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था

*११३१. **श्री बादशाह गुप्त** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में एक ऐसी आयुर्वेदिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था खोलना चाहतीं है, जिसके स्नातक सरकार द्वारा मान्य होंगे ; और

(ख) भारत में कौन-कौन सी संस्थाओं को सरकार मान्यता देने योग्य समझती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत-कौर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Divisional System on Western Railway

*1133. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the length in mileage of the various divisions being formed on the Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the formation of some divisions the possibility of future mileage has been taken into consideration; and

(c) what was the original scheme about the number of divisions and when it was changed and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 5]

(b) Yes.

(c) Originally it was proposed to have seven Divisions on the Western Railway and later on it was decided to have eight Divisions taking into account the anticipated increase in the traffic passing through Ratlam area and the future constructions.

Katihar-Barsoi Line

*1139. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1815 on the 7th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the survey report for doubling the Railway line between Katihar and Barsoi prepared by the North-Eastern Railway

Administration, has been examined by the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Survey Report is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Supply for Tripura

*1141. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rice meant for Tripura was looted in East Pakistan in the month of June, 1956;

(b) if so, whether it belonged to Government of Tripura or to some individual businessmen of Tripura; and

(c) what was the quantity looted there?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). About 50 bags of rice are reported to have been looted in East Pakistan. It has not yet been possible to determine whether the rice belonged to Tripura Government or to some individual businessmen of Tripura or to Pakistan Government. Enquiry is still being made by the Pakistan Government.

Railway Accident near Kharagpur

*1145. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident took place on the 27th July, 1956 between Kharagpur and Jakpur on the South-Eastern Railway due to trouble in the engine of the Howrah-Adra-Chakradharpur Passenger train;

(b) whether the driver and fireman etc. were burnt and some of them were thrown outside by jerks; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the injured workmen?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At about 23-50 hours on 26-7-56, (and not on 27-7-1956 as stated in the Question) while No. 315 Up Howrah-Adra-Chakradaharpur Passenger train was approaching Kharagpur Station of the South Eastern Railway, it came to a stop at mile 70/1-4 T.P., because of its engine having failed due to blow back of fire from the fire box door into the cab of the engine.

(b) All the engine crew *viz.* the driver, and the two firemen were badly burnt. Both the firemen *jumped off* the foot plate at miles 68/16-17 and 69/1-2 respectively, while the train was still in motion, but the driver remained in the engine till he brought the train to a stop. The driver and one fireman later succumbed to their injuries in the Railway Hospital at Kharagpur.

(c) Not so far.

Fever Epidmic in Delhi

*1146. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) wheter something like an epidemic of high fever, of which children are mostly the victims, is raging in Delhi; and

(b) how many cases of high fever among children have been reported in the various hospitals in the month of July, 1956?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) The information is not available.

Saurashtra Railway Corruption Cases

*1148. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Dabhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1975 on the 7th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission have since communicated their decision regarding the punishment to be meted out to the 3 officers of the *Ex*-Saurashtra Railways for embezzlement; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

वन गवेषणा संस्था, देहरादून

*११४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री २ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८७२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वन गवेषणा संस्था, देहरादून के संबंध में प्रोफेसर एच० जी० चैम्पियन की अध्यक्षता में जो विशेषज्ञ-समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति संसद्-पुस्तकालय में रखी जायेगी और मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उन सभी सिफारिशों पर अथवा उनमें से कुछ एक पर अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Tractor Training Centres

*1150. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the stage at which the scheme of establishing one more Tractor Training Centre, and Tractor Testing station during the Second Five Year Plan is?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : *IInd Training Centre*: —The question of setting up a second Training Centre will be considered after some experience has been gained of the working of the first Centre which started functioning at Budni, Bhopal from the 1st July, 1956.

Tractor Testing Station.—A site for the Testing Station has not yet been located. Efforts are being made to locate one.

Development of Delhi

*1155. **Shri D. C. Sharma** :
Shri Bheekha Bhai :
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :
Shri Deogam :
Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :
Shri Kamath :

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1992 on the 7th May, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the team of town planners deputed by Government to prepare a master plan for the future development of Delhi has completed its work ;

(b) if so, what is its nature; and

(c) the approximate value of Katras in Delhi taken over so far for clearance of slums?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) and (b). The draft interim general plan is nearing completion. After scrutiny by the technical experts the plan is expected to be submitted to the Government in September, 1956.

(c) The basis on which the slum Katras are to be acquired has not yet been decided.

नेपाल को सहायता

*११५२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने बौद्ध तीर्थों तक जाने वाली सड़कों के सुधार के लिये नेपाल सरकार को अनुदान दिया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना अनुदान दिया है और कौन-कौन सी सड़कें ठीक की जायेंगी; और

(ग) ये सड़कें कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) से (ग) . नेपाल में ककरावा से होकर जाने वाली नौगढ़–लुम्बिनी गार्डन रोड के भाग को बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता के रूप में ४·१७ लाख रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर कर दिया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सरकारी निर्माण विभाग ने सड़क बनाने का काम हाथ में ले लिया है और उसके जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

Airfield at Kulu

*1153. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state how the proposal to construct an airfield at Kulu in Kangra District in Punjab stands?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : Due to the topography of the area, it has not been possible to select a suitable site for constructing an aerodrome required for regular scheduled air services. No progress could, therefore, be made in this matter.

Malaria Control

*1154. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the opinion of Dr. Paul F. Russel, Malarial Consultant to the

World Health Organisation regarding Malarial control in India; and

(b) the steps that are being taken by Government to rid India of the Malarial problem?

The Minister of Health (Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government is intensifying and extending the Malaria Control Programme to cover the entire population exposed to Malaria.

Chittorgarh-Kotah Line

*1155. **Shri Bheekha Bhai** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the surveys of Chittorgarh-Kotah and Udaipur Himmatnagar Railway lmes in Rajasthan; and

(b) the reasons for delayed surveys?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 6].

Paradip Port

*1156. **Shri Sanganna** :
Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Japanese Industrial Experts have undertaken the work for the development of the Paradip Port in Orissa with a view to achieve easy transport of iron ores from the Sukinda Mines in that State ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have got any control and supervision ot the work;

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, at whose instance the Japanese Experts have undertaken the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes. A Survey party of technical experts from Japan are now on a visit to Orissa for preparing a complete project report for the purpose.

(b) and (c). The Orissa Government at whose instance the experts have undertaken the work, exercise the necessary control and supervision.

मध्य भारत का आदिवासी क्षेत्र

*११५७. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत राज्य के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन डालने के लिये क्या सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेलवे लाइन कितने मील लम्बी होगी और कहां से कहां तक बनाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

शिमला के पास रेलवे दुर्घटना

*११५८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** :
श्री राम दास :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ जुलाई, १९५६ के १–१० म० प० पर शिमला से २० मील की दूरी पर कंडाघाट और कनाग्रो रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप कुछ आदमी मर गये और घायल हो गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का वास्तविक विवरण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) तथा (ख). २६–७–५६ को दोपहर के समय लगभग १ बजकर २ मिनट पर, जब नं० ६ के० एस० सवारी-गाड़ी, उत्तर रेलवे के कालका-शिमला छोटी लाइन सेक्शन में कंडाघाट और कनोह स्टेशनों के बीच ३७/६-७ मील पर मोड़ नं० ५१८ से गुजर रही थी, उसका इंजन और उसके लगे हुए तीन डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये जिनमें से इंजन और उससे पीछे का दूसरा डिब्बा दोनों उलट गये ।

इस दुर्घटना में दो आदमियों को गहरी और नौ को हल्की चोटें आयीं । जिन दो आदमियों को गहरी चोटें लगी थीं वे बाद में मर गये ।

Homoeopathic Institutions

*1159. **Shri D. C. Sharma** :
Shri S. C. Samanta :

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Homoeopathic in titutions that have be en upgraded so far;

(b) the financial aid given to each;

(c) whether any other institutions are proposed to be upgraded; and

(d) the number of institutions that have been permitted and aided to carry on research in Homoeopathy?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) and (b). Grants have been sanctioned for upgrading the following two institutions during 1956-57:—

(i) The Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Sion, Bombay. Rs. 38,020/-

(ii) The Calcutta Homoeopathic Hospital Society, Calcutta. Rs. 1,49,890/-

(c) Yes.

(d) Nil.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act

*1160. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : **Sardar Akarpuri** :

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the Indian Merchant Shipping Act; and

(b) at what stage it is?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Bill is being drafted for introduction in Parliament.

Food Position in Orissa

*1161. **Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of food stuff in the State of Orissa;

(b) the present food position of this State;

(c) the total quantity of rice and paddy so far supplied from the Central Reserve Pool;

(d) the present ruling price of rice and paddy; and

(e) whether the food situation is affected by the recent floods in Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh) (a) to (e). There is no overall food scarcity in the State of Orissa. About 2,100 fair price shops for the sale of rice and paddy at the rate of Rs. 16/- and Rs. 9/- per maund respectively have been set up. Some difficulties are, however, being experienced in the areas affected by flood and drought where the purchasing power is low and the open market prices are higher. The open market prices of rice in Orissa range between Rs. 15/12/- and Rs. 20/- per maund and of paddy between Rs. 10/- and Rs. 12/- per maund.

Indian Agricultural Reasearch Institute

680. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research projects State-wise to be set up during the Second Five Year Plan period by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) the name of the sites chosen?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) and (b). The following Research Projects to be undertaken in the States are included in the 2nd Five Year Plan of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute :—

No.	Name of the scheme	Name of the State & the site
1.	Bee Keeping scheme . .	Pusa, Bihar.
2.	Vegetable Breeding sub-station .	Kulu, Punjab.
3.	Plant Introduction scheme . .	Sub-station to be opened in— (i) Cochin or Pattambi, Travancore-Cochin. (ii) Almora, U. P. (iii) Nagpur, M. P. (iv) Jodhpur or some other place in Rajasthan.
4.	Coordinated Plant Virus scheme . .	(i) Poona, Bombay. (ii) Simla, Punjab.
5.	Coordinated Wheat Rust Control scheme	(i) Simla, Punjab. (ii) Pusa Bihar. (iii) Wellington Madras. (iv) Indore, M. B.
6.	Bunt Control scheme	Simla, Punjab.
7.	Four Regional sub-stations of IARI to be opened in	(i) Mardras. (ii) U. P. (iii) Assam. (iv) Rajasthan.

The two schemes at items four and five above which were already functioning under the IARI, New Delhi, have been taken over under the 2nd 5-year Plan.

Interlocking of Stations

681. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to make all Stations on the route of the Grand Trunk Express fully interlocked?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : Out of a total of Twenty nine non-interlocked stations on the route of the Grand Trunk Express, interlocking of two stations is in progress. The remaining 27 stations are planned to be interlocked within the Second Five Year Plan.

Railway Printing Press at Calcutta

682. { Shri Ramananda Das : Shri Balmiki :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the costs of supply of paper and printing of tickets for the Eastern Railway by outside firms have of late become comparatively higher than departmental rates;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the present position of printing and supply of tickets and paper tickets by the Railway printing Press at Calcutta has of late deteriorated; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The question does not arise as the printing of tickets is done by the Eastern Railway Departmentally.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Additional Train Services

683. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for introduction of 20 additional trains on broad gauge and 20 more on meter gauge during the current financial year has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the name of the routes on which these additional trains will be introduced, Railway-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The programme, which has not yet been finalised, is for the introduction of 24 additional trains on the broad gauge and 20 on the metre gauge during 1956-57.

(b) Does not arise.

Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan

684. Shri Karni Singhji : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of sub-divisional and Tehsil head-quarters in Rajasthan which have not yet been provided with telegraph offices and the number of telegraph Offices proposed to be opened in those places in 1956-57?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) :

	Sub-Divisional Towns	Tehsil Towns
Not provided with telegraph offices on 1-4-56 . .	4	37
Provided with telegraph offices during 1956-57 so far .	1	11
Expected to be provided during the remaining months of 1956-57.	3	26*

*Subject to requisite materials becoming available in time.

Cashew Nuts

685. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the low yield of an average of 20 lbs. per tree in cashew nuts in the State of Travancore-Cochin;

(b) what special help, if any, has been sought for or given by the Government of India to increase the yield; and

(c) the details of the research work undertaken by the I.C.A.R. in the matter of improving the yield of cashew nuts and in the matter of using cashew apples?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) Low yield is reported to be due to several reasons such as infertility of land where cashew is usually grown, inadequate spacing and propagation from seeds.

(b) A research scheme for the improvement of cashewnut crop is already under operation in the State, with 50 per-cent financial help from the I.C.A.R. A development scheme for stepping up the production of cashewnut has also been invited from the State Government.

(c) Schemes for the improvement of cashew nut crop through agronomical, Botanical and horticultural investigations, have been sanctioned in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Andhra States. A suitable technique for the vegetative propagation of cashew has been evolved whereby it is now possible to produce high-yielding plants from selected cashew trees of outstanding merit.

No work on the utilisation of cashew apple is being done under the I.C.A.R. schemes. It is known, however, that as a result of the investigations carried out at the C.F.T.R.I., Mysore, various products of the cashew apple such as juice, syrup, candy, jam, chutney, halwa, curried cashew apple and pickles, have been developed. A fairly good cashew syrup has also been prepared at the Fruit Research Laboratory at Kodur (Andhra State).

Ticketless Travel

686. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to State

(a) whether departments for checking ticketless travel have been established in the different zones of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the names of the zones where these departments have been established; and

(c) the method adopted by these departments for carrying out this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). No separate department exists on any railways solely for checking ticketless travel this being the responsibility, on each railway, of the Commercial Department, which is entrusted with other duties as well.

(c) The methods adopted for combating ticketless travel on Railways consist of :

(*i*) Checking the tickets of passengers entering and leaving stations, by posting of ticket collectors at the larger stations, and deputing other staff at the smaller stations, for manning the gates.

(*ii*) Providing Travelling Ticket Examiners to work on allotted sections according to prescribed programmes, as well as to conduct occasional surprise checks.

(*iii*) Frequent surprise checks by 'Flying Squads', on many occasions in collaboration with Railway Magistrates; and

(*iv*) Periodical "replacement checks" so as to set the statandard for performance of Station Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners.

Per Capita Consumption of Sugar

687. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government have conducted a survey to ascertain the *per capita* consumption of sugar, State-wise during 1955-56?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : No, Sir. Such a survey is also not necessary as statistics of total quantities of sugar consumed in various states are already being compiled and the *per capita* consumption for different states can be worked out from those figures. The *per capita* consumption of sugar during the first eight months of 1955-56 season was as under :—

	States	*Per capita* consumption
		(lbs)
1.	Assam	4·7
2.	West Bengal	12·1
3.	Bihar	4·1
4.	U. P.	5·3
5.	Delhi	62·6
6.	Punjab	13·5
7.	Rajashtan	5·9
8.	Madhya Bharat	7·9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6·0
10.	Orissa	2·0
11.	Saurashtra	21·8
12.	Bombay	15·5
13.	Hyderabad	3·7
14.	Mysore	5·8
15.	Andhra	3·6
16.	Madras	5·4
17.	Travancore & Cochin	4·3

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Offices in Punjab

688. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Call Offices have been opened in 1954-55 and 1955-56 in the Districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur in the Punjab State; and

(b) the programme for the year 1956-57 for these Districts.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (*a*) The required information is given below

Year	Name of District	Name of places where offices were opened		
		Non-Combined Post offices	Combined Posts & Telegraphs Offices	Public Call Offices
1	2	3	4	5
1954-55.	Kangra	1. Jhalman 2. Balakrupi 3. Haripur 4. Sathana 5. Chamiana 6. Manjhar 7. Shri 8. Mahaul 9. Darkota 10. Bahli 11. Kohla 12. Bhira 13. Bajrol 14. Sakoh 15. Kukehar 16. Hatli 17. Harchakian 18. Sawana 19. Nehran Pokhar 20. Kothi Tirlokpur 21. Kashmir 22. Mair 23. Jahu	Indore Banjar Barsar Naggar Ladraur	Paprola Baij nath Jawali
	Gurdaspur	Pandori Waison Akarpur Bhatoa Extension Training Central Batala Bhaini Main Khan	Nil	Nil
1955-56.	Kangra	1. Bhatwan 2. Dhupkiara 3. Baneh-ki-Hati 4. Fojal 5. Gorsa 6. Jambal 7. Mohal 8. Sadhu-Bargran 9. Sagaur 10. Balu Gloa 11. Bhyambi 12. Lagru Abhrol 13. Nadhar 14. Phakloh 15. Solol 16. Beh 17. Budhani 18. Kakriar 19. Bari 20. Boru 21. Kathag 22. Luri 23. Sarahan 24. Bathra 25. Ghamur 26. Katholi	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
1955-56		27. Rakkar 28. Sarotri 29. Jaimal 30. Dohd 31. Kharota		
		Fazalabad	Nil	Fetehgath-
	Gurdaspur	{ Model Colony Pathankot Chaunta		Churian Bakloh

(b) (i) 19 Post Offices in Kangra District and 5 Post Offices in Gurdaspur District are proposed to be opened in 1956-57, if found justified after examination.

(ii) Telegraph Offices and Telephone Pubic Call Offices are proposed to be opened at the following places subject to the stores becoming available in time:

(1) *Telephone Public Call Offices—*

Kangra District	Gurdaspur Dis ric.
1. Nurpur	Nil
2. Kulu	
3. Thural	
4. Sujanpur	
5. Palampur Railway Station	
6. Hamirpur	

(2) *Telegraph Offices—*

1. Bhuranj	Nil

Harkhua Station

689. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a public demand for the change of name of the station "Harkhua" into "Gopalgunj" as the station is actually situated in the sub-divisional town of Gopalgunj; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in effecting this change ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The change in the name of Harkhua railway station into Gopalgunj is not considered desirable, as the proposed name bears a striking similarity to the name of the existing Steamer station Gopalgunge situated on the River Steam Navigation Co. in Pakistan and will create confusion.

All-India Medical Institute, Safdarjung

690. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the buildings for the All India Medical Institute at Safdarjung have been completed ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Some of the buildings have been completed. A statement showing the names of buildings which have been completed and which are u ler construction and are still to be c eted is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 7].

Reserved Posts on Railways

691. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes in each of the Railways during 1955-56 ; and

(b) the actual number of vacancies filled by Scheculed Castes on each Railway, during the same period ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 8].

Stores Purchase

692. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of stores purchased in foreign countries by the Indian Railways during 1955-56; and

(b) the value of stores purchased in India during that year ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan: (a) Rs. 15·68 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 99·57 crores approximatelly

Food Crop Research Centres in Travancore-Cochin State

693. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any schemes to set up new food crop research centres in the Travancore-Cochin State during the Second Plan;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorandum requesting for financial help for crops destroyed by pests in Travancore-Cochin State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A memorandum was received from the Coconut growing ryots of Travancore-Cochin State which contained the following suggestions for controlling the pests and diseases of Coconut crop in the State :—

(1) More Research Stations, adequately staffed and evenly distributed, should be started in the State and adequate equipments, insecticides, chemicals and manures should be placed at their disposal.

(2) Services of one expert Plant Pathologist may be obtained from any foreign country, if an Indian is not available.

(3) A permanent Board similar to Indian Rubber and Coffee Boards composed of Coconut growers and experts should be constituted to enlist public co-operation.

(4) Sprayers, manures and insecticides etc. should be supplied to large cultivators and small holders free of cost or at least on concessional terms.

(5) An *ad-hoc* committee of coconut growers and other connected with allied industries should be constituted to study the problem and to suggest remedial measures.

(6) Spraying should be made compulsory either by legislation or executive orders.

In view of the existence of the Indian Central Coconut Committee and its two Central Coconut Research Stations, at Kasaragod and Kayangulam which are already dealing with matters referred to in the first five suggestions, no action is called for.

As regards the last suggestion the State Government has already introduced necessary amendments to the existing legislation in the State to suit the special needs of the situotion.

Labour Welfare Officers

694. Shri Jaipal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and State of origin of Labour Welfare Officers in the Mining areas of Bihar and Orissa and the places they work;

(b) the number of maternity centres in the mining areas of Bihar and Orissa; and

(c) the number of doctors and nurses employed in the maternity centres?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Foreign Tourists

695. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Agra during 1955; and

(b) the facilities that were provided to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 19,766.

(b) The Government of India have opened a Tourist Information Office in Agra. The facilities provided *inter alia* include the supply of information in regard to the places worth visiting, availability of accommodation, transport, provision of trained guides, etc.

Leprosy

696. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of Sulphone therapy centres which are working for treatment of leprosy;

(b) the capacity of each centre;

(c) the number of persons who were so treated during the First Plan Period; and

(d) the number and places where more centres will be established during the Second Plan Period?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Railway Porters

697. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licensed porters in Southern Railway;

(b) the number of them who are not provided with any kind of uniform ; and

(c) who is the immediate controlling or supervising authority over them ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 4,305.

(b) 101.

(c) Platform Inspectors or Platform Foremen at stations where such staff are employed. Where such staff are not employed, the Station Master or Station Superintendent is the immediate controlling authority.

Export and Import of Rice

698. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice exported from India in 1956 so far and the value thereof; and

(b) the total quantity of rice imported into India and the value thereof ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) A quantity of 42·7 thousand tons of rice valued at Rs. 223·26 lakhs was exported from India upto June, 1956.

(b) A quantity of 14·1 thousand tons of rice valued at Rs. 72·6 lakhs (C&F) has been imported into India till date.

Fallow Land in PEPSU

699. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivable fallow land in PEPSU in 1955;

(b) the area of such land in that State brought under cultivation from 1949 to 1955 each year separately;

(c) whether the Central Government has given any help for this purpose to that State; and

(d) if so, the amount and the way this help has been given ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The required information is given below:

(Thousand acres)

Year	*Culturable Waste*	*Fallow Land*
1954-55*	551	461

*Estimated. Subject to revision.

Notes :

Culturable wastes include lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation, or abandoned after a few years for one reason or another. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles, which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or unassessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings; lands once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession are also included in this category.

Fallow lands comprise cropped areas which have been out of cultivation for not more than five years.

(b) No specific information regarding the extent of cultivable fallow land that has been brought under cultivation from year to year in PEPSU is available. However, the statement given below shows the acreage of waste lands brought under cultivation under Grow More Food Campaign in P.E.P.S.U. from 1949-50 to 1955-56:

(Thousand acres)

1949-50	2
1950-51	40
1951-52	27
1952-53	13
1953-54	33
1954-55	36
1955-56	(Target) 81
1955-56	(Achievement) 29*

*Relates to the period July, 1955 to March 1956.

Note : The figures relate to—

(i) clearance and reclamation of waste lands by State Tractor Organisation and

(ii) mechanical cultivation.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement giving the required information is given below:

Actual expenditure on Waste Lands brought under cultivation under Grow More Food Schemes (Government of India's share).

P.E.P.S.U.

Year	Actual expenditure	
	Loan	Grant.
	Rupees in lakhs	
1949-50(a)	..	..
1950-51	9·05	0·42
1951-52	11·42	0·60
1952-53	5·52	..
1953-54	26·69	..
1954-55	25·04	..
1955-56	48·03 (b)	..

(a) The figure of actual expenditure against Central Govt.'s share is reported as nil. The scheme was financed out of the Food Bonus earned by the State.

(b) Sanctioned amount.

Note: The expenditure relates to—

(i) clearance and reclamation of the Waste Land by State Tractor Organisation and

(ii) mechanical cultivation.

रेलवे दुर्घटना

७००. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि विगत २१ जून को सायं ३–३५ पर पाण्डु क्षेत्र में कटिहार-सिलगुडी मुख्य लाइन पर अधिकारी और गलगलिया स्टेशनों के बीच ६७० डाऊन मालगाड़ी का पिछला डिब्बा और ब्रेक-वैन एक पुल से नीचे गिर कर चकनाचूर हो गये ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : २१-६-५६ को दिन में लगभग ३ बजकर ३५ मिनट पर जब ६७० डाउन मालगाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पाण्डु रीजन के सिलीगुडी-कटिहार सेक्शन के अधिकारी और गलगलिया स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, उसका पिछला ब्रेकवैन नं० २६०१२ और उससे लगा हुआ खाली बन्द माल-डिब्बा नं० ७६०८ (जो इंजन से बीसवें नम्बर पर था) २५/६-१० मील पर पटरी से उतर गये और पुल नं० ८८ तक खिंचते चले गये जो मील नं० २६/४ पर है । वहां पहुंच कर ये डिब्बे उलट गये और नीचे नदी में गिर पड़े । इंजन से उन्नीसवां माल-डिब्बा नं० १२०१ भी पटरी से उतर गया ।

रेलवे दुर्घटनायें

७०१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की अनवरगंज-अचनेर लाइन पर एक ही दिन अर्थात् विगत २५ जून को दो रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके ब्यौरे और कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) तथा (ख). २५ जून, १९५६ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कानपुर-अछनेरा सेक्शन पर जो दो दुर्घटनायें हुई उनका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(i) २५-६-५६ को शाम को लगभग ४ बज कर ३० मिनट पर, जब ४६५ अप कानपुर-कासगंज सवारी गाड़ी, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कानपुर-फतेहगढ़ मुख्य लाइन सेक्शन के गुरसहायगंज और खुदागंज स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी तो ६७/९वें मील पर उसके इंजन से एक भैंस कट गयी । गाड़ी का कोई डिब्बा पटरी से नहीं उतरा, लेकिन गाड़ी ११ मिनट तक वहीं रुकी रही । इसमें न कोई घायल हुआ और न रेलवे को किसी तरह का नुक्सान हुआ ।

रेल की पटरी पर भैंस के आ जाने के कारण दुर्घटना हुई ।

(ii) फिर २५-६-५६ की रात में लगभग ७ बजकर १८ मिनट पर जब यही गाड़ी अर्थात् ४६५ अप कानपुर–कासगंज सवारी गाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के फतेहगढ़–कासगंज सेक्शन के कायमगंज और रुदैन स्टेशनों के बीच जा यही थी, तो इंजन से सातवें डिब्बे (तीसरा दर्जा नं० टी० ३७८९) के रौकर बार (Rocker Bar) का बायां ट्रेलिंग हेंगर बोल्ट टूट गया, लेकिन इससे कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई ।

जहाजों का खरीदा जाना

७०२. **श्री वाल्मीकि** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५६-५७ में अब तक भारत के पोत समवायों (जहाजी कम्पनियों) ने किन-किन देशों को जहाजों की खरीद के लिये आर्डर भेजे हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड, लिमिटेड, विशाखापटनम को आर्डर देने के अलावा भारतीय जहाजी कम्पनियों ने इस बीच जर्मनी, बेलजियम और यूगोस्लाविया म भी जहाज बनाने के लिये आर्डर दे दिये हैं ।

Laheria Sarai and Sakri Stations

703. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of building orm sheds at Laheria Sarai and Sakr

Stations of North Eastern Railway has been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is proposed to provide a 300 ft. long platform shelter at Laheria Sarai and the work has been included in the works Programme for 1956-57. No decision has been taken to construct a platform shed at Sakri.

Railway Officers

704. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Officers drawing salary over Rs. 2,000/- per month; and

(b) the number of railway employees drawing salary below Rs. 150/- per month?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 115.

(b) 9,28,308.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

705. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Punjab and PEPSU Governments on minor irrigation schemes during the year 1955-56;

(b) the number of such schemes; and

(c) the programme for this year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Punjab Rs. 22,39,743. Pepsu Rs. 29,90,250.

(b) Punjab	33 Nos.
Pepsu	5 Nos.

(c) The information is as follows:—

Punjab—

1. Scheme for construction of drains in canal irrigated areas in Punjab.
2. Construction of Kuhls in Kangra and Ambala Districts.
3. Extending Irrigation to new areas on Eastern canal.
4. Tail Extension of Mamdot Distributory.
5. Constructing Gujjar Distributory.
6. Tail extension of Khuranj Distributory.
7. Extension of Alamshah Minor of Fazilka Distributory.
8. Tail Extension of Koir Singhwala.
9. Remodelling Shah Nahar Canal.
10. Extending Gujrani Minor & Constructing its sub-minors Tingrana and Rajpura.
11. Constructing Dang Minor.
12. Providing irrigation facilities to Tehsil Rewari of Gurgaon District.
13. Extension of Shamdoo Minor.
14. Construction of Sewana Minor of Petwar Distributory.
15. Constructing Surkhpur Minor.
16. Remodelling and extending of Palwas Minor.
17. Constructing Jamni Khera Minor.
18. Extension of irrigation to south of Jhajjar.
19. Construction of Gudha Minor.
20. Construction of Badesra Minor.
21. Constructing Gogripur Minor.
22. Extending Irrigation facilities to the areas between the present irrigation boundary of Delhi Branch of the East of G. T. Road in Karnal and Rohtak Districts right upto the Delhi Boundary.
23. Constructing Samalkha Minor.
24. Extension of Burahi sub-minor of Jaunti Minor.
25. Constructing Kheri Distributory.
26. Extending Mundka Minor.
27. Constructing Ramba Distributory.
28. Constructing Chheharata Distributory.
29. Constructing Ajnala Distributory.
30. Constructing Baij Nath Nallah.
31. Constructing Kirn Nallah.
32. Constructing of Kalanaur Distributory.
33. Extension of Vakra Minor irrigation to village Dubal Dhan Majra Bakra Siwana & Pilana.
34. Constructing Lift Channel Jhangirpur.
35. Extension of Dhasa Minor.

36. Constructing Rewari Khera Minor taking off from R. D. 65,000-R of Dulchora Distributory.

37. Constructing Parmana Minor.

38. Constructing of lift channel Dhamana minor from R. D. 157,000-R of Sundar Distributory.

39. Extension of Bhiwani Khera Minor.

40. Constructing Mor Minor.

41. Extensing of Karsola Minor for irrigation of Parmana and Bedwah village.

42. Construction Harita Minor and its Dha sub-minor.

43. Remodelling Petwar Distributory.

44. Pumping Sets Schemes.

45. Sinking of surface percolation wells.

46. Construction of Bunds in Gurgaon District.

PEPSU—

1. Sinking of Percolation wells.

2. Sinking of Tubewells.

3. Installation of pumping sets.

4. Repairs to old and idle wells.

5. Repairs to Khools.

Additional Trains in Punjab

706. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have requested for additional passenger and parcel trains in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No requests have been received for running of parcel trains. Requests have, however, been received from the Punjab Government for introduction of additional trains between Ambala Cantt and Chandigarh and between Bhatinda and Sirsa.

(b) There is no traffic justification for introduction of additional trains between Ambala Cantt and Chandigarh. The feasibility of and the justification for the introduction of additional trains between Bhatinda and Sirsa is under examination.

Cotton Cultivation

707. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the acreage proposed to be brought under cultivation of cotton during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No target of area under cotton has been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan. It is, however, estimated that approximately 20·64 million acres will be brought under cotton cultivation during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan period, raising the production of cotton from 42 lakh bales in 1954-55 to about 56 lakh bales in 1960-61.

Hindumal Kot-Hardwar Train

708. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to attach a through bogie from Hindumal Kot to Hardwar; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, as there is no traffic justification.

(b) Does not arise.

Malaria Control in Punjab and Pepsu

709. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in controlling Malaria in Punjab and PEPSU during 1955-56;

(b) the number of Malaria Control Units now operating in Punjab and PEPSU and their locations;

(c) the expenditure incurred during 1955-56 and 1956-57 (so far) on the scheme of Malaria control in Punjab and PEPSU; and

(d) the programme of work for 1956-57?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 9].

(b) Seven malaria control units are operating in Punjab with headquarters at Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur and Palampur and

two are operating in Pepsu with headquarters at Patiala and Kapurthala.

(c) 1955-56—

State	Central assistance	State expenditure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab .	13,06,690	8,72,965	21,79,655
Papsu	3,44,695	2,43,332	5,88,027
1956-57 (upto June, 1956)—			
Punjab .	6,94,956	1,39,988	8,34,944
Pepsu	3,29,301	(Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received).	

Over-bridge at Fazilka

710. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the public of Fazilka in Punjab State for construction of a railway over-bridge at the Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No such memorandum from the public of Fazilka has been received. However, enquiries made in the matter reveal that the traffic on the section is not so much as would cause inconvenience to the public.

सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम

७११. **श्री चाडक** : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम का पंजीयन किस तारीख को हुआ था ;

(ख) इसके सदस्यों की संख्या, प्रबन्ध निदेशक और अन्य निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस निगम के उद्देश्य और कर्तव्य क्या हैं ;

(घ) इस निगम को सरकार की ओर से अब तक किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ङ) अब तक इस निगम ने किस प्रकार का काम किया है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस निगम के लेखे का परीक्षण कराया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) २६ जनवरी, १९४८ ।

(ख) ८,००० सदस्य ।

प्रबन्ध निदेशक : श्री प्रताप दयाल दास ।

सरकारी निदेशक :

(१) श्री पी० एन० सक्सेना, डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर, कांडला ।

(२) श्री एस० ए० घटगे, चीफ़ कमिश्नर, कच्छ ।

(३) श्री आर० जी० अम्भी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ।

(४) श्री सावित्री प्रसाद, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, पुनर्वास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ।

अन्य निदेशक :

(५) श्री भवानजी अर्जन खिमजी ।

(६) श्री होतचन्द गोपाल दास अदवानी ।

(७) श्री रामचन्द लीलाराम ।

(८) श्री गोविन्द राम हस राम ।

(९) श्री पुरुषोत्तम सिंह लुनीदास सिंह बजाज ।

(१०) श्री कल्याण जी धानजी शाह ।

(११) श्री लालजी महरोत्रा ।

(१२) श्री दीवानी मल एच० हीरानन्दानी ।

(ग) भारत से बाहर के और खास कर सिन्ध से आये हुये निर्वासितों को फिर से बसाना तथा पुनरुस्थापित करना और

उनके लिये जमीन प्राप्त करना तथा उसको सुधारना और उसमें मकानों को बना कर तथा इनमें बसने वालों के लिये अनेक प्रकार की सुख सुविधाओं को देना और उनके लिये रोजगार आदि की सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करना।

(घ) (१) सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम के लिये सरकार की ओर से ५० लाख रुपये सहायतार्थ ।

(२) सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम को विस्थापितों के मकानों के लिये १२० लाख रुपये।

(३) गान्धी धाम में सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम के हिस्सेदारों को जमीन के टुकड़ों के विकास और वितरण के लिये सरकार ने २६०० एकड़ जमीन पट्टे पर दे दी है।

(ङ) प्रशासन और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों जैसे कि—बिजली देने, सिमेन्ट ब्लाक के यंत्रादि के उत्पादन, आर० सी० सी० स्पन पाइप्स, तथा पोलो फैक्टरी, यांत्रिक और स्वचालित कारखानों को चलाने, व्यापारिक आधारों पर ठेकों पर काम को लेने, करीब ४०० एकड़ जमीन को उन्नत करने जैसे कि—उसमें सड़क बनाने, पानी की व्यवस्था करने, नालियां निकालने, सामाजिक सुविधाओं को देने मिसाल के तौर पर—सार्वजनिक पार्कों, सिनेमा, मन्दिर, क्लब, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संस्थायें, बस सर्विस, स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण और जन स्वास्थ्य सेवा की व्यवस्था करना, व्यापारिक कार्यों व जमीन की उन्नति तथा विस्थापितों के लिये मकानों के बनाने पर ३१-३-५५ तक २,१८,३२,६६१ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

(च) जी हां, सौराष्ट्र प्रोजेक्ट के कम्पट्रोलर ने इस लेखे की जांच की है।

Forest Labour Co-operative Societies

712. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Forest Labour Co-operative Societies envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the concessions, if any, given to such societies?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) In the Second Five Year Plan no provision has been specifically made for development of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Tractor Organisation

713. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of jungle land reclaimed in Sultanpur Farm at Bhopal by the Central Tractor Organisation;

(b) whether any labourers were employed for this reclamation through contractors;

(c) if so, the amount of money paid to the contractors; and

(d) the mode of disposal of the wood recovered from the reclamation operations?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 8826 arces.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Disposal was arranged through private contractors on payment of royalty on the basis of tenders.

Sultanpur Farm

714. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the area of land at the Sultanpur Farm in Bhopal State, which yielded a produce of 3,400 maunds in the Rabi harvest of 1954?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Total area 1204 acres consisting of 537 acres under wheat, 662 acres under gram and 5 acres under pea.

Settlement of Landless Agricultural Workers

715. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheme drawn out in 1953 to resettle 1,000 families of landless agricultural workers at Sultanpur in Bhopal State, was modified in 1955; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reasons for modifying the scheme were :—

(i) the unwillingness on the part of landless labourers to settle down on the Farm on the terms offered under the original scheme;

(ii) lack of adequate irrigation facilities which were originally envisaged and which necessitated the allotment of bigger holdings to the settlers as compared to what was contemplated in the original scheme;

(iii) instead of the Farm area being in one compact block after consolidation as visualised in the original scheme, it consists of several blocks of varying sizes spread over a length of 17 miles.

Timber Development

716. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money earmarked for the development of trees for the production of timber for transmission poles and furniture;

(b) the quality and quantity of timber imported year-wise during last five years; and

(c) the steps taken to minimize the imports?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No provision is earmarked specifically for production of transmission poles or for timber for furniture. These requirements will be met from the general plans for increased timber production.

(b) The information is as follows :—

Quality	Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Deal and Pine Wood.	tons	1,899	1,916	3,142	2,666	2,187
Jarrah Wood	,,	1,129	—	—	—	—
Teak Wood	,,	44,881	18,348	13,757	11,872	30,157
Fire Wood	,,	9,422	16,250	9,116	14,785	30,906

(c) Increased extraction facilities, especially for working remote forests, upgrading of secondary timbers by treatment and seasoning and expansion of the Andamans forests mainly for supplies of timber to the mainland, are some of the measures that aim at minimising imports and attaining national self-sufficiency in timber.

Food Situation in Tripura

717. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any note or memorandum on the worsening situation of the food crisis in Tripura from the Food Co-ordination Committee, Tripura in the month of June 1956;

(b) if so, the problems dealt with in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government so far to meet the situation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes sir, a note was received from the Food Coordination Committee, Tripura.

(b) and (c). The main problems dealt with in the note and the steps taken by the Tripura Government are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]

Tourism

718. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementary question raised on Starred Question No. 1787 on the 27th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any progress in regard to the development of Chilka Lake and construction of road from Puri to Konarak has been made; and

(b) if so, what is the probable time for their completion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Second Five Year Plan for Tourism in Part II, to be financed partly by the State Government and partly by the Central Government contains a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in respect of Chilka Lake.

As regards the road from Puri to Konarak, Puri is already connected with Pipli by a good road. The road from Pipli to Konarak is being constructed by the State P.W.D. and the Central Government is meeting 2/3rd of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 18 lakhs. The overall progress on the road up to the end of April 1956 was 11·5% and the target date for its completion is October 1957.

Sugar Factories in Orissa

719. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1262 on the 6th April, 1956 in respect of the establishment of Sugar Factories in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, what it is?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). (1) As the question of lease of land for sugarcane cultivation by Messrs. Orissa Agriculture Industries Ltd. was still in dispute, the Licensing Committee did not consider it desirable to keep the application pending for an indefinite period. The application has, therefore, been rejected.

(2) Messrs. Cotton Agents Ltd., Calcutta have withdrawn their application for the establishment of a sugar factory of 1500 tons cane crushing capacity per day at Baragarh, District Sambalpur.

(3) An application has since been received from Messrs. Aska Cooperative Sugar Mills, Aska for the grant of a licence to establish a sugar factory of 1200 tons sugarcane crushing capacity per day which is under examination.

Coaches and Engines

720. Shri Sinhasan Singh : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the usual number of coaches employed in the Branch lines and the engines used for their transport?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

	Broad Gauge	*Metre Gauge*	*Narrow Gauge*
Coaches	1187½	2530½	543
Engines	311	419	166

Co-operative and Marketing Societies

721. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Shri Asthana: Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of large-sized co-operative societies and marketing societies that are proposed to be organised in each State in 1956-57;

(b) the progress achieved so far in the organisation of the above societies; and

(c) how far and in what manner the existing small societies functioning in the areas of operation of the proposed large-sized co-operative societies, are likely to be affected?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 11].

Railway Thefts

722. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that some cloth bales were unloaded from the running train between Chhitauni and Chhitauni Ghat in the second week of July, 1956;

(b) the number of bales and their value; and

(c) whether the goods have been recovered and whether any arrest has been made in that connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). No cloth bales were unloaded from any running train between Chhitauni and Chhitauni Ghat in July last. On 11-7-56, however, three men were seen jumping out from 836 Dn. Goods train, when it was nearing Chhitauni station. One of the men, with a gunny bag containing 19 pairs of Dhoties and 122 pieces of underwear, was apprehended and made over to the Government Railway Police, Gorakhpur. The case is still under investigation by the Police.

Third Class Sleeping Coaches

723. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Babu Ramnarayan Singh : Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state to what extent the introduction of III Class sleeping coaches has been patronised in different Zonal Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 12].

धनतरी कोयला खानों में हड़ताल

७२४. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की धनतरी कोयला खानों के मजदूर एक महीना से अधिक समय से हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या इन खानों के मजदूरों को काबू में करने के लिये लाठी चार्ज करना पड़ा था ; और

(घ) आज तक कितने हड़तालियों को जेल भेजा जा चुका है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य शायद विन्ध्य प्रदेश की धनपुरी कोयला खान के नजदीक बुरहार कोयला खान की हड़ताल के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है जो सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Khan Market, New Delhi

725. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are coal and fuel depots in the midst of the residential area at Khan Market, New Delhi;

(b) how long they have been there; and

(c) whether they are licensed?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) There are 3 coal and fuel depots situated in Khan Market which open on to the service lane between its two rows of shops and residential blocks.

(b) Since 1953.

(c) No.

सागर रेलवे स्टेशन

७२६. **श्री खू० चं० सोधिया** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय को दिनांक ११ मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये ज्ञापन (मेमोरेंडम) संख्या १३ के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनों के अनुसार यात्री सुविधा समिति की बैठक में मध्य रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक (जनरल मैनेजर) द्वारा सागर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्रस्तावित विस्तार और रेलवे के ऊपर पुल बनाने के बारे में कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की गई थी; और

(ख) सागर रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे में इस योजना का ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर समिति ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस योजना पर रेलवे उपभोक्ता सुविधा समिति ने १८-६-५६ की बैठक में विचार किया। इस योजना में ये काम शामिल हैं :

(१) स्टेशन की इमारत के ढांचे में परिवर्तन।

(२) एक ऊपरी-पुल का निर्माण।

(३) तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार।

(४) प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था।

(५) प्लेटफार्म पर फर्श लगाने की व्यवस्था।

पैसे की कमी और इस्पात और सीमेंट को दूसरे जरूरी कामों के लिये बचा रखने के उद्देश्य से समिति ने सोचा कि जितने अधिक स्टेशनों पर हो सके पहले जरूरी सुविधायें दी जायें। इसलिये समिति ने नीचे लिखे कामों को १९५७-५८ में किये जाने की सिफारिश की है :—

(१) तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार।

(२) प्लेट फार्म पर फर्श लगाने की व्यवस्था।

Rural and Urban Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

727. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total amount proposed to be granted to Punjab in the Second Five Year Plan for rural and urban water supply schemes, separately?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Allocation of funds to various States for their water Supply Schemes will be made from year to year and not as a block grant for the entire Second Five Year Plan period. For the year 1956-57, the Government of Punjab will be allotted a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs as grant-in-aid for rural water supply schemes. No amount is proposed to be granted for Urban Water Supply Schemes.

Level Crossings

728. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far or decision taken for the construction of level crossings at Samloti and Mangwal on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The construction of a level crossing at Samloti and improvements to the level crossing at Mangwal on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway have not been undertaken as the District Board, Kangra, who requested the provision of these facilities, expressed their inability to meet the initial and recurring costs of the works as required by the extant rules. However, a modified proposal to provide an unmanned level crossing near Samloti has recently been recevied from the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, and the District Board, Kangra, are being requested to communicate their acceptance of the initial and recurring costs involved.

Janata Trains

729. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the lavatories of Janata trains are dirty and unfit for use; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take immediate steps to improve the conditions of these lavatories?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No specific complaints have been received regarding this nor about their being unfit for use.

(b) Arrangements already exist on all railways to clean lavatories of all trains, including Janata trains. Special attention of the managements has been drawn to this important aspect.

Indian Farmers in Australia

730. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 25th July, 1956 and state:

(a) the procedure that was adopted to select 15 students for special study of Agriculture to Australia;

(b) the names of these students, their qualifications and the names of State they belong to; and

(c) whether any of them belong to Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Government of India issued a Press Note in February, 1955 inviting applications from the intending farmers through their respective State Governments. The applications receive from the State Governments were considered by an *ad hoc* Committee presided over by the Minister for Agriculture and about 40 farmers were called for interview. 15 farmers were finally selected and they left India in the first week of November, 1955.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 13].

(c) The information is not available.

DAILY DIGEST

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 16th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-1 P.M.

DEATH OF SHRI SHIVA DAYAL UPADHYAY

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise on the 13th August, 1956, of Shri Shiva Dayal Upadhyay who was a sitting Members of the House from Banda district cum Fatehpur District constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

We mourn the loss of Shri Shiva Dayal Upadhyay, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 15th August, 1956, from the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City:

"For deliberate breach of curfew orders. Shri H. V. Kamath.

Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested today the 15th August, 1956. Further report follows."

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): May I make a submission? I want to seek your guidance in connection with this matter. Our Constitution has decided upon a democratic set-up of government. We have, therefore, to find out whether the rule of democracy persists in this country or not.

We find that some Members go outside and challenge a decision taken by the House by a majority.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari) Unanimously.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. By a majority.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the point. What is the hurry?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: When a decision has been taken, that should be accepted. That decision is the decision of the House, and not of a particular majority of the House.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's point?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: So, when a Member goes outside this House after it has accepted the decision, and makes protests and says certain things against the decision of the House, that is something insulting to Parliament.

I want that this matter be considered and decided upon by the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on this. The House may consider. The hon. Member wants this House to note this. The simple point is whether after a decision has been taken by the House, it is open to an hon. Member to persuade the House here, and then to go out and even carry on peaceful propaganda outside, and whether he can take any steps to contest the decision, openly and violently or otherwise by disobeying the orders. That is the simple point. The House will consider it leisurely.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WORKING JOURNALISTS WAGES BOARD RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, a copy of the Working Journalists Wage Board Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. SRO 1769, dated the 4th August, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. S-323/56*].

TOURIST LITERATURE

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following tourist literature:

(1) Guide to Orissa,

(2) Folder on Puri-Bhuvaneshwar,

(3) Guide to South India (Madras and Andhra),

(4) Hill Stations of South India,

(5) Inserts on Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Kotagiri,

(6) Hill Stations of Western India,

(7) Hill Stations of Northern India,

(8) Guide to Kashmir,

(9) Guide to Simla,

(10) Guide to Dalhousie,

(11) Folder and Insert on Kashmir,

(12) Folder on Himachal Pradesh,

(13) Folder on Himalayan Holiday,

(14) Guide Map of Srinagar,

(15) Guide to West Bengal and Assam,

(16) Folder and Insert on Assam,

(17) Guide to Delhi,

(18) Folder on Delhi, and

(19) Guide Map of Delhi.

[*Placed in Library. See Nos. S-324 to 340, 340A and 341/56*]

RULES COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 306 of the Rules of Procedure, a copy of the Fifth Report of the Rules Committee.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1955-56) on the Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON CROPS IN BIHAR AND EASTERN U.P.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Saran *cum* Champaran): Under rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Effect of drought on crops in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the situation resulting therefrom.".

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following is a brief statement on the drought conditions prevailing in the Eastern Districts of U.P. and Bihar.

Eastern Districts of U.P.: As soon as the State Government received information from weekly rainfall and weather and crop conditions reports, that there was likelihood of drought conditions developing in the eastern and Avadh districts, they issued instructions to all districts officers to keep a close watch on the situation. They suggested that any scantiness of rainfall may be met by full utilisation of the State irrigation works and by digging up of *kutcha* wells. Similarly, in order to meet scarcity of fodder, it was suggested that forests may be utilised in consultation with the Conservator of the circle concerned. Arrangements were also made by Government for the storage of hay and *bhoosa*.

The above instructions were precautionary in nature. The actual reports received, however, from the State Governments about the Eastern Districts show that the rainfall up to 31st July was deficient in the districts of Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Basti, Deoria, Gonda, Bahraich and Balia. As a result, the early paddy crop in most of those districts was damaged. After the 31st July, in many districts, in particular, in Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Bahraich and Varanasi, there have been rains and some of the early paddy crop has revived. The late paddy transplantation has also started. In Balia, where the deficiency of rainfall was comparatively great, the condition of the crop is quite satisfactory in Doab area situated between the Gagra and the Ganga, but the western area of Balia is suffering from scarcity conditions. The early paddy has been damaged and the late paddy is also suffering from want of rains.

Deoria was the worst affected district. Early paddy has suffered appreciable damage. The seedlings of the late paddy were also drying up. Sugarcane crop has also suffered but there have been good showers on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August and the prospects of crop in Deoria have improved. The transplantation of the late paddy has begun and the crop in many parts of the affected area of the district is expected to revive. The sugarcane crop is also expected to improve as a result of these rains. There is some scarcity of fodder in Deoria but not in other places and the State Government have made adequate arrangements for the import of fodder from other districts.

A stock of more than one lakh maunds of wheat is available in the Central Depot at Varanasi for supply to the Eastern Districts. The State Government is watching the situation carefully. The Central Food and Agriculture Minister who recently visited Deoria has advised the State Government to open fair price shops, whereever situation needed them. The Central Government is building up more reserve stocks of wheat at Varanasi in order to meet any emergency that may arise.

Bihar: In Bihar, the latest position is that drought but not scarcity conditions exist at the moment in the districts of Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Monghyr, Santal Pargana, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Hazaribagh. There is partial drought in the districts of Purnea, Saran, Champaran, Shahabad, and Palamau. Even in parts of these areas, namely in Palamau, the situation has improved considerably as a result of rainfall recently.

Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs had already been distributed by the State Government at the beginning of the current year in order to meet any scarcity condition, which fortunately has not arisen. Irrigation water facilities have been considerably augmented by providing *Kutcha* embankments where necessary. There is no dearth of drinking water.

There has been some rise in prices locally, but the State Government have sufficient stocks of foodgrains at their disposal to meet any contingency that

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may arise. From the facts I have given above, it will be clear that there is no cause for alarm.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): We had given notice of Short Notice Questions.

Mr. Speaker: No one will be allowed to ask questions now.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): On a point of propriety. Some ten days ago, I had tabled a Short Notice Question on the same subject. The question was neither disallowed nor was I informed whether it was allowed or not. Now the Minister comes here and makes a statement to avoid the Short Notice Question and to avoid also supplementaries being put thereon. Is it fair or not?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot force any hon. Minister to accept Short Notice Questions. All that I can do is to allow a question. If it is otherwise admissible, I allow it to be brought before the House in due course. If in the meanwhile, the hon. Minister receiving a number of such questions wants to make a statement, he can do so. Hon. Members who are not satisfied with the statement will table questions in the usual course. I shall see if they can be admitted. That is all that can be done. (*Interruption*).

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Ten days is the usual course. My question was tabled on the 6th of this month. Ten days have elapsed and it should be replied in the usual course.

Mr. Speaker: I have specially provided a Superintendent and a Stenographer in the Notice Office. Hon. Members who have got any difficulties regarding admission of questions, resolutions etc. may go there, in the first instance. They will get all assistance. If a question was tabled ten days ago, the Office or the Speaker has to exercise judgment and look into it. Then it has to be sent to the Minister to see whether he accepts or not. So what is the meaning of calculating the ten days from the date on which he gave notice of the question? Is the Minister bound to accept every Short Notice Question? I am really surprised at the question raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): The Minister has made a statement, arising out of which we want some clarification. Some steps have been taken and irrigation work has been facilitated. I want to ask whether there is any reduction in the rate of the electric charges, so that the people could avail of it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not usual to allow any question to be asked at this stage. If they are not satisfied with the statement, tomorrow they may table a question as early as possible. I will try to admit it.

Shri Dhusiya (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of clarification.....

Mr. Speaker: I am capable of no more clarification.

BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

This question of the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal has come up for discussion this House more than once. It attracted sufficient attention when the States Reorganisation Commission's Report was discussed here for a number of days. On account of a proposal made thereafter for the merger of the States of West Bengal and Bihar, this part of the States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations was not included in the Bill for the reorganisation

of States, which was passed by this House a few days ago. So when the proposal for merger fell through, a separate Bill had to be framed and introduced. As this question had to be dealt with independently, it has naturally been the subject of prolonged consideration. I appreciate the importance of the question. It affects the two States, and naturally, the people in the States are interested in, and to some extent, exercised over, those proposals.

The decision of the Government was announced on the 16th January. For the most part, the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission was accepted and adopted. Only two areas, Patamda and Chandil thanas in the south-west corner of Manbhum Sadar sub-division, were left out of the area that was originally suggested for transfer by the SRC. The Bill was framed on the basis of the decisions that were published on the 16th January. The Bill, after its introduction was referred to a Joint Committee. There was a full-dress debate at the time and the matter was considered from all possible aspects. It is not necessary for me to deal with it in an exhaustive way. The Joint Committee closely examined the provisions of the Bill. It has been considerably improved by the Committee, and I think both sides would probably be generous enough to accept that the amended Bill, as it has emerged out of the discussions in the Joint Committee, is more acceptable and less unacceptable to both parties and to either of them. To that extent, we have made some progress.

The Bill, as it was introduced, had certain defects, and they have been removed. As hon. Members are aware this Bill deals with two blocks or areas one in the north known as Purnea and the other in the south which might briefly be called Purulia. The proposals made for the transfer of these territories were not entirely or exclusively based on the linguistic principle. It was not with a view to ensure linguistic harmony that these proposals were made. The suggestions made by the States Reorganisation Commission were of a unique character, and they were designed to meet imperative administrative necessity.

The State of West Bengal, after the partition that took place in 1947 was, in a way, split up in two parts. There was no connecting link between the main body and the portion consisting of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar. Thus, there were two disconnected parts in one State. This was bound to cause inconvenience and also administrative difficulties and complications. The question of corridor did not actually arise. So far as the means of transport and communications were concerned, there was already a highway connecting the southern part of West Bengal with the northern. But the gap between the two, the gulf that separated them, had to be bridged. As far as possible a State must be compact. So, it was with a view to ensure geographical contiguity that the proposals for the transfer of certain areas in Purnea were made.

According to the S.R.C. the part of the Kishanganj sub-division lying to the west of Mahananda river along with the part of Gopalpur Thana lying to the east of the highway were to be transferred with a view to establish a link between the two. There was one difficulty, however, and the matter was examined. There was a strip of about 15 miles, which still remained unconnected. So, the missing link had to be somehow provided and provision had to be made to bring about complete contiguity between the two parts. So, the Joint Committees decided that the part of Kishanganj sub-division lying to the east of the highway should be completely transferred to Bengal so that there may be continuity in the connecting link between the two States and there may be no interruption anywhere. That was accepted by the Joint Committee. The highway, even if accepted as the boundary, would still not adequately meet the needs of the situation. Some elbow

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room was necessary in order to enable the Bengal Government to run the highway or to safeguard the highway in a proper and adequate manner. So, it was further suggested that about 200 yards lying to the west of the high-way should also be transferred all through to Bengal. There was an appreciable bit lying to the south of Purnea where the boundary was to consist of the highway alone. With this provision some elbow room was provided to the west of the highway right through from the south to the north, from the point where the highway joins Bengal in the south to the point where the highway joins Jalpaiguri in the north. So that difficulty too was thus removed.

There had been considerable excitement in Kishanganj town in particular where Muslims preponderate, on account of the proposed transfer. They speak Urdu and they were very much averse to the proposed transfer. There was also the possibility of the town being split up into two by these arrangements that were proposed originally. So it was decided that the whole of the Kishanganj town should remain part of Bihar and that eastern boundary of the town should also be the western boundary of the strip that was being transferred to Bengal. Thus, the scheme so far as Kishanganj subdivision and the part lying in Gopalpur Thana are concerned, was rationalised and so far as that goes, I imagine that all, whether belonging to Bengal or Bihar, have almost reconciled themselves to the proposal contained in the amended Bill, even if they be not prepared to welcome it in a cordial and hearty manner. That would be difficult under the circumstances.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): Reconciling to fate.

Pandi G. B. Pant: I did not quite catch the words; but, I do not think they call for an answer.

The other part relates to Purulia Sub-Division. The transfer of Purulia Sub-Division or those parts of it which are now to be assigned to Bengal was again made, not on a linguistic or, if I may say so, not primarily on linguistic grounds but in order to ensure the maintenance and the proper, smooth and efficient management of certain projects which will be connected with the Kasai river. It was with this object, to ensure the proper management of the projects that this proposal was made. As I said, there were two Thanas, Patamda and Chandil, which were left out as similar necessity demanded the transfer or the retention of these areas in Bihar. There a number of projects connected with Subarnarekha river will have to be looked after and there is a reservoir which is connected with Jamshedpur which too would well be maintained by Bihar. So, these changes were made in the south.

There is still another difficulty that Dhanbad and Jamshedpur had no direct means of communication. So it has been proposed by the Joint Committee that the Central Government should establish a highway between Jamshedpur and Dhanbad so that there may be no obstruction and no difficulty and no impediment in the way of easy transport between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur which are both very important industrial centres.

With regard to the Kishangaj town or the Kishanganj Sub-Division, the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended that the Government of Bengal should give an assurance about their readiness to maintain the present language in that area, namely, that it would continue to be used witohut any sort of interference, and that the area being overcrowded, cramped and congested, no refugees would be settled there. With regard to both these matters, I understand that the Chief Minister of Bengal has already given an

assurance and an undertaking. The Joint Committee has recommended that necessary steps may be taken by the Government of Bengal to give effect to this assurance.

That covers the entire scheme that is embodied in this Bill.

I am thankful to the Members of the Joint Committee for the thought they bestowed on this rather ticklish subject.

It is a matter of some little consolation, if not of gratification, that changes have been made which have made this amended Bill less distasteful to either party than it was before the changes were carried out.

I do not wish to say much about the provisions of the Bill. We have discussed the general aspects regarding these matters on various occasions. I am not surprised to find that neither Bengal nor Bihar is completely content with what has been done. I am reminded of what the Chief Ministers of Bengal and Bihar said when they issued their statement about the proposed union of Bengal and Bihar. The Chief Ministers said:

> "We propose therefore that the two States should be merged one with the other, to form one single State."

But even before that, there was another paragraph in this appeal of theirs, which I would like to read out:

> "The Government of India has given its decision on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding the border areas of West Bengal and Bihar. As subsequent events have shown, neither the Report nor the Government of India's decision has given satisfaction to the people either of Bengal or of Bihar. The people of Bihar are dissatisfied because the decision means the transfer of some territory from Bihar to West Bengal. On the other hand, the people of West Bengal feel that their State has not been given enough territory. These feelings are natural and are easy to understand when the decisions are considered form the point of view only of the two respective States. But we cannot forget the major fact that these two States are parts of the Indian Union and are closely allied to each other in many ways."

While fully taking note of the sentiments and views of the two groups, I would remind them of what we were told by the leaders of the two States. We are not parting with any territory, nor giving away an inch of our land to any alien State. There is, in fact, one special advantage in making the adjustments, especially in Purnea Sub-Division. The border there adjoins Eastern Pakistan. The State of Bengal adjoins the Eastern Pakistan boundary throughout except in the sector which is now proposed to be transferred to Bengal from Bihar. As the result of this arrangement, the State of Bengal will be connected with the boundary of Eastern Pakistan right through, and for defence purposes, it is desirable that only one State should be in charge of this border. Looking at it from a national point of view, I would appeal to my colleagues from Bihar to accept this proposal.

Shri M. P. Misra: What about Purulia?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I say we are all interested in the development of our country. Every part must be developed so that we get the best out of it. If the transfer of Purulia contributes towards the prosperity of Bengal, Bihar, as the next neighbour, will have the benefit of that prosperity. It will set an example for them and they will be able to launch similar schemes for the development of their area. Besides, people living in border areas belong as much to one as to the

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other State. They are ordinarily bilingual. Administrative divisions do not affect their relations. So, in spite of these arrangements, I hope the spirit of comradeship and co-operative endeavour between the people living in Bengal and those living in Bihar will be further strengthened. Sometimes we are more pessimistic than we have reason to be, and nobody should shake his head the wrong way. I hope it will yield good results.

I am particularly grateful to my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh for the help he gave us in the Joint Committee. I know he has a strong feeling on this subject, and I appreciate our tribal friends, brothers and sisters, are divided in a number of States; some of them are in Orissa, some in Madhya Pradesh, some in Bihar, some in Bengal, some in Assam and so on. If there is this sort of division, it is natural that one should feel that it would be better if they were brought together. He has suggested an adequate and effective remedy that the proposal for the merger of Bengal and Bihar should be pursued and pursued till it is accomplished. I wonder if his appeal will be responded there.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, there it is; they are not even prepared to listen to the appeal and they say "No" before even this request has reached their ears. I hope they would be more tolerant hereafter.....

Shri K. K. Basu (Daimond Harbour): There is no rationality in it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Tolerance and nationalism go together; intolerance is an index of lack of nationalism.

I have only to say this much that a few months ago, the leaders of Bengal and Bihar were prepared each to entrust their welfare, their destiny, to the other. If the proposal for the merger or union of Bengal and Bihar had materialised, then the people of Bengal would have completely reposed their trust on the people of Bihar for their future advancement, whether cultural, industrial, spiritual or material. Similarly, the people of Bihar would have reposed implicit trust in the cultured citizens of Bengal. In the circumstances, is it too much to hope that when each was prepared to surrender the whole to the other, now they will agree to surrender a little bit on one side and to accept that little bit.....

An Hon. Member: But nothing from the other side.

Pandit G. B. Pant:.....With pleasure, gratitude and goodwill on the other. That is the only appeal that I have to make.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

I have received notice of an amendment from hon. Members Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Jhulan Sinha and Shri Ramraj Jajware, that the consideration of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee 1956 be postponed till the second day of the first session of Lok Sabha after the next general election. I have no hesitation to rule this as a dilatory motion and rule it out of order.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Let us decide as to how many hours will be there for general discussion and how many for the consideration of the clauses.

Shri M. P. Mishra: With regard to this motion, I beg to submit that we from Bihar demand or wish that a plebiscite should be taken in those areas and there is an idea that the general elections will afford an opportunity for those people to express their wishes, whether they want to stay in Bihar or go out of it.

Mr. Speaker: We are modifying Acts and amending them. Would it prevent them, if really they are so minded, from influencing the members of the other section who are coming to this House newly or have been here some time in the past? They can change their views if there is such a difference. Therefore, under the present circumstances it would be idle to put it off.

10 hours have been allotted for this Bill.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने पिछले भाषण में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कहीं कहीं प्लेबिसाइट (जनमतसंग्रह) लिया जायेगा। एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा तो खत्म हुआ। बंगाल बिहार का प्रश्न बाकी है । उस के लिये या तो अभी प्लेबिसाइट ले लीजिये या अगले चुनाव में ले लीजिये। थोड़ी सी टेरिटरी (राज्यभोज) बिहार की बंगाल को देने से बंगाल का कुछ खास बनता नहीं । प्रधान मंत्री ने जैसा कहा था कि प्लेबिसाइट ले लिया जायेगा उस की नौबत और तो कहीं आई नहीं, दूसरे किसी स्थान पर भी उस की मांग नहीं की गई। अब केवल चुंकि बंगाल बिहार का ही सवाल रह गया है इस लिये वहां प्लेबिसाइट करने से प्रधान मंत्री की बात भी रह जाती है और बंगाल बिहार के लोगों की राय भी मालूम हो जाती है।

Mr. Speaker: Plebiscite hereafter will be introduced in the Constitution. There will be a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. If on any particular issue hon. Members want a plebiscite, they can always have it by amending the Constitution. Now, so far as this motion is concerned, whatever might have been said, after the rest of the States Reorganisation Bill has been passed and it is in the other House, there is no reason why this Bengal-Bihar Bill alone should be left out. We have heard enough on this.

I was saying, 10 hours have been allotted for all the stages of this Bill. There are a number of amendments tabled by Shri K. K. Basu, by the Government and so on.

Shri K. K. Basu: I suggest 5 hours for general discussion, 4½ hours for the clauses and half an hour for the third reading.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are going to say the same thing. I find hon. Members, about 13 of them, who spoke at the earlier stage when this Bill was referred to the Joint Committee, have again sent up their names.

Shri K. K. Basu: Sir, I do not know whether you have gone through the amendments. You will see that the amendments mostly relate to two or three clauses and the rest are practically minor things and would not take much time. Therefore, 5 hours for general discussion, which will tire out more or less the Members who want to say something, and for those who want to put specific suggestions—the most important part of it—and more especially the Members from Bihar and Bengal who are vitally interested in this, 4½ hours may be given. The balance of half an hour only may be given for the third reading.

Mr. Speaker: Only half an hour for third reading?

Shri K. K. Basu: Yes. It will be either some bouquets or abuses.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House agreeable to this allotment? I find the Members are agreeable to this. Then it will be, 5 hours for general discussion, 4½ hours for the clauses and half an hour, if it remains, for third reading. Now let us proceed. I would first of all like to call hon. Members from Bihar and then from Bengal, because Bihar loses and Bengal gains.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): What about non-Bengalis?

Shri Gadgil: Other Members, who are good citizens of India and who are concerned in a satisfactory solution of this problem, may have some time.

Mr. Speaker: But I am afraid, hon. Members, far from bringing about that result, may bring the converse effect. I shall try to choose hon. Members and within the time allotted try to give opportunities to as many hon. Members as possible. Shri Jaipal Singh has already spoken on this. Anyhow as the hon. Minister referred to his speech I will call him and give him the first opportunity. Hon. Members will restrict their speeches to 15 minutes as far as possible.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I did take part when the Bill was first introduced, I want you to bear with me as long as you can because the Bill as it has come back to us is different from what it was before. New arguments have been brought in. In fact, if I wanted to be an obstructionist, I could have raised a point of order in that more territory, territory which was not included in the original Bill, is sought to be taken and transferred to Bengal. I do not wish to be dilatory. We have to solve our problems sometime or the other and the sooner we set about solving them the better.

As I have all my life opposed the linguistic principle in the matter of the formation of States, I for one cannot accept any argument that is advanced in that particular regard. Originally, West Bengal laid its claims on linguistic reasons. Then, when the Union Government did a re-sorting, those grounds disappeared. They changed their front. Then the catchment argument came into the picture. Let me, therefore, first deal with that.

My revered friend, the Home Minister, has made a personal appeal, not only on the floor of the House but outside also, to me. I want to be as generous as possible, but I want him to be receptive at the same time. When a person makes an appeal and the party responds to that appeal, that response must be respected.

I want to ask my friends from West Bengal: "What is it that made you give up the merger proposal? What is it? Is it merely a by-election? Was it some frivolous thinking on the part of two Chief Ministers to suggest to the country that Bengal and Bihar may be merged together and become a powerful and big frontier State"? It got the blessings from my hon. friend over there, from the Prime Minister of India, from the former Governor-General, and, the whole country blessed it including my humble self. Then suddenly it is discovered: no, the merger would be a bad thing not only for Bengal but it would be a bad thing for the country. Are they trying to fool us? Are we so gullible? What is the problem, I want to know?

In this particular case, the whole title of the Bill is wrong. It should be "Transfer of Bihar Territories to West Bengal Bill". It is all a one-way traffic. I want to be generous. I have already made the offer. Take the whole of Bihar. If you do not like that, then take the south of Bihar. But you have to compensate us.

If there is this question of the 'corridor', if you use that argument, you must be consistent. Why are you talking of a 'corridor'? Is Bihar foreign territory? I can accept this idea of the continuous contiguity as between north and south. I can accept that. But the original argument, which is in black and white, is the question of 'corridor'. What have you done by this Bill? Very well, you have given them contiguity in the north. But what has happened to the Santhal Parganas? How do you get from Jamtara to Dhanbad? Do you expect us in Bihar not to feel the same as you felt in the past? What have you done by this Bill in the southern sector? You have cut off Dhanbad from Jamshedpur. from Ranchi. We are told that you will build a national highway. Why don't you do that in the north also? Would that not have solved your problem?

Would that not have satisfied them? Would that not have obviated the friction that you have created?

We are told in this report that the national highway shall be maintained by the Central Government from Jamshedpur to Dhanbad. My hon. friends in the Treasury Benches have completely forgotten that Ranchi has also got to be connected. What about that road from Muri to Chas and then to Dhanbad? How am I going to get from Ranchi to Dhanbad? That also Parliament will have to consider. I am not against this or that territory going here or there. That is not my objection. My fundamental point is that it is high time this country thought seriously about consolidating the tribal people. Ever since Independence, you have been doing nothing but disintegrating them. This mischievous technique that has been adopted in the bringing up of this task of reorganisation through two Bills is testimony to the lack of faith as far as the tribal problems are concerned.

We were told just now that there had to be a second Bill because of the merger proposal. What happened in consequence? Orissa had certain claims. Bihar had certain claims. They were ruled out in the first Bill. In the second Bill, what do we find? Bihar also had claims but we have deliberately kept away our claims because we do want to assist our friend over there in meeting the particular problems.

I shall now refer to the catchment area. Can they tell me that they have included only the catchment area in the proposed transfer of territories? If my friends will look at the map properly, they will find that they have given away far more than the catchment area. If the catchment area is the argument, I would like my hon. friends to remember that we will have to make large claims from Uttar Pradesh, because our rivers begin in Uttar Pradesh and they come through Uttar Pradesh to Bihar. Similarly, we will have to make claims over vast tracts from Madhya Pradesh also. But we are not going to make such claims. These are fantastic claims and Parliament should reject such claims. We have a ready-made Damodar Valley Corporation. Why do you not commit this task to the Damodar Valley Corporation? I have not yet been given an answer to this question. If the Kasai river has to be developed, the Government of West Bengal is not to be the only authority that can develop it. We have another agency, the Damodar Valley Corporation, which is far more competent to deal with this task. This task could have been committed to it and it would have done that work very well.

I want to tell this House that the area that is affected, that portion of the Kasai river which is in Bengal at present, is also a tribal area. So, to me, when it comes to the question of this or that side, it is exactly the same thing. But why should we introduce, and why are we introducing, arguments that have neither logic nor, to my mind, good human reasoning. There seems to be no logic whatever. There is one kind of logic for the north and there is another kind of logic for the south.

Shri Gadgil: Hear, hear.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If we can destroy the idea of corridor, catchment area, linguism and the like, I have two other solutions to offer. First, we must remember and recall that the Chief Minister of West Bengal said that this was only the first instalment. We must remember that. And yet, my friends from West Bengal want us to swallow all that humbly, all in the name of national interest. So, destroy this territorial aggrandisement idea of anybody, including the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Give North Bengal to Bihar. Then the question of contiguity does not arise or is destroyed. It is not a Bengali-speaking area. Are my friends going to tell me that the district of Darjeeling is a Bengali-speaking area? They are all hill people. I want my friends to recall that that area belonged to

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Bihar once upon a time. The very name Cooch-Behar is there. Take, again, the district of Jalpaiguri. We all know what is the Bengali population there. Go and take a census in the tea estates and find out wherefrom the workers in the tea gardens come. They are not Bengalis. They all come from outside—from the Chota Nagpur plateau, Chattisgarh and also from Orissa. They are not Bengalis. What about Howrah Station? It is not a Bengali who meets you when you immediately get off the train when it reaches the station. It is a gentleman from Bihar or somewhere else. So, you may give back Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and you will be destroying this corridor idea completely. That is the second solution of mine.

My first solution would be one of merger. They pursued it diligently till they got another idea and dropped it. But I would say that that idea should not be dropped, and in this connection, do not forget Orissa either. I would like these three States to get together and make a powerful frontier State. It may be called Poorva Pradesh. My friend over there has got Uttar Pradesh and so let us also have a Poorva Pradesh.

Shri B. Das: (Jaipur-Keonjha): Don't do anything to Orissa, whatever you do.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My hon. friend was with me not many years ago. I know that if I had entered politics about the same time as he was getting mature, the history of that part of India would have been different now. He knows it.

My second proposal is to destroy this corridor idea by giving back to Bihar what belonged to it and what should belong to it. My third proposal is this. The Chota Nagpur plateau has, in history, been known as the Bengal tableland and it should revert to Bengal as it was in 1911. These are not ordinary solutions that I am posing before Parliament. They are not things that can be done during this debate, but these things have to be very, very seriously considered.

In view of what has happened and in view of this particular Bill, I say, as I have said earlier, that I stand by the State of Bihar and urge that this Bill should be dropped. Not an inch this side or that side should be taken away, till we have better generosity from our friends from West Bengal, because, now, they want us to give away everything. As they said, this is only the first instalment. I do not know what the second instalment is and I do no know when the third instalment will come.

Shri Gadgil: Make full payment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: When West Bengal becomes completely red—at present it is half blue and half red—I do not know what instalment they will expect of us from the State of Bihar.

There was a proposal for merger. We all know very well why they are now opposing merger. I would rather keep that to myself, since they know why they choose the alternative. I would like the Government of India to think very seriously about the original proposal. The proposal to consult the Chief Minister of Bihar about the merger proposals was jettisoned? Why? I want to ask my hon. friends why they committed themselves in January last? Why was not Parliament given an opportunity? Why was not the Chief Minister of Bihar consulted first before that particular commitment was given to the great man, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal?

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Who will answer these things?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Very soon, you will find that other people would also learn to answer these things elsewhere.

I would request my Bengali friends to realise this, namely, they should not merely think of the rigid territorial boundaries of West Bengal,

There are lakhs and lakhs of Bengalis in our State. Let them think of what is going to happen to them. Let them think how they would all feel about it.

I was in the Joint Committee. The other day, my dear friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, fulminated on the floor of this House, threw bouquets here and brickbats there at me. I have got the official version of the debate with me. I think he has been incorrectly reported in certain parts. Anyway, whatever is there, I thank him for the fellow-Oxonian feeling that he showed towards me. On the other hand, he tells me that I have left the Adivasis in the lurch. Everyone is welcome to have his own opinion. But I would now tell him on the floor of this House one thing. He was suggesting as to who was going to consult the interests of the Adivasis. Well, why do you oppose it? The communists, day in and day out, are talking of cultural integration. I am one who goes a step further. I am talking of a cultural symbiosis, a combination of West Bengal and Bihar and a combination of various kinds of cultures by which people would be coming into contact with each other and thus enrich each other.

Culture has different meanings. In my hon. friend's literature, it has a very narrow meaning. To my mind, culture is a much bigger thing than in the sense in which it is generally taken. There is such a thing as Indian culture. But there are so many other cultures too. There is Adivasi culture. Perhaps my hon. friend did not realise that there is such a thing as Adivasi culture and they do not want to concede it. On the other hand, I may take a view that perhaps their culture is no culture and that my culture is the only one. So, what I say is, let us be generous to each other. I would like to remind my friends from West Bengal that a great deal of their economy and certainly their rural and agricultural economy is almost completely dependent on tribal labour. They know that. The agricultural workers are the Santhals. Let them not forget that. I want to appeal to them, particularly to my red friends, who day in and day out are shouting about the cultural integration of peoples in this country; Here is a concrete offer; let the Bengali table-land go back to you; let what is not yours come back to Bihar.

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In conclusion, I have to tell my hon. friend that I would very much like to do whatever is possible to help him out of this very, very difficult problem, but he must also come to my rescue. I have already pointed out that you are unnecessarily adding to our problems. You have forgotten the link between Ranchi and Chas *via* Muri. It is no solution to make a national highway. The Bihar Government can well afford to maintain a first class road; we do not want any money from the Central Government. We are rich enough to maintain a first class road ourselves, but why are you disconnecting Ranchi from Dhanbad? What about that bit from Muri to the Chas link? If you are determined, if you are already committed to do this and that, please confine yourself to the catchment area. You must find some solution for removing this corridor idea. Let my friends in West Bengal take Kishanganj; it is not that we are objecting to give any territory to you; that is not the point. But, why are you doling out a different kind of treatment to us? We have to go to Dhanbad from Jamtara *via* Barakar; we have to traverse through Bengal territory. Similarly, if alterations are not made in regard to the access from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur and from Dhanbad to Ranchi, the people of Bihar will not be satisfied. At the present moment, you are creating unnecessarily, to my mind, problems which are not going to please the people of Bihar. We in Bihar have been very generous and we want to continue to be generous, as we are now. They are advanced and we are backward. They have been calling us backward for the last 20 to 30 years; then, why should they be scared? If

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they are such advanced people, why are they scared of us? I want to know that; I would like to have a reply to all these things.

I want to take the Government to task for having tackled this problem of the reorganisation of States in India, not simultaneously, but in two water-tight compartments, and thereby having ruled out certain provinces and their claims. Then again, at the fag end of it, when there is something like a *fait accompli*, we are told: "We have given our word". They commit themselves to one thing and then expect all of us to co-operate. I do not think that it is quite fair to us; I do not think that is the treatment anyone should get from a very, very responsible Government like the present Government of this country.

I do hope when the time comes for the amendments, you will allow me time rather I shall not fail to catch your eye. You have asked me not to repeat arguments; I do hope when the amendments are taken up, I will be able to convince you and the whole House as to, shall I say, the reasonableness of our amendments and I hope Parliament will accept them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I have heard with great interest, as I always do, the speech of the hon. the Home Minister; but, I have been, as of course I had expected, disappointed. I find him still riding the high horse of merger—even though he does it rather doubtfully—between West Bengal and Bihar, which has been found, I hope, to be against the grain of our popular democratic aspirations. I have heard also with much interest and perhaps also with some exasperation the speech made by my dear friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, whom it is always so very delicious to listen to, but who, to my mind, does not unfortunately make a good show of it when he strays unnecessarily into the role of an elder statesman. I shall deal with the points which he has tried to make a little later, but I feel that he really left his own people—the adivasis about whom he was talking—in the lurch and he is making himself a party to an arrangement which in the last analysis will not assist the cause of the adivasis. I am sure he differs; otherwise, he will not be behaving in the way he has done, but I hope he will withdraw the kind of statement which he is making now, for instance, that he does not believe in the linguistic principle at all and that our country should be divided purely on the basis of administrative convenience.

When this Bill was a few days ago referred to the Joint Committee, I expressed the hope, though I know that it was a forlorn hope, that certain necessary rectifications would be made. The Bill has come back, but I fear that the rectifications on the basis of the principle that I had asked for are still wanting. I am ready to concede that it will not be possible at this stage to solve every problem of a disputed area near the boundaries of Bihar and West Bengal and to correct every single instance of linguistic injustice. But it is for us to make a principled effort, as best as we can, to solve the problem, as far as we see it. Instead of that, there has been, I am sorry to say, a kind of proceeding which is rather like horse-trading, something like bargaining round a counter presided over beningly by the Home Minister and so, there has followed a series of opportunities modifications—first the States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations, then the Government's decisions thereon, from merger of Bihar and West Bengal to a miserly and unwilling recognition of a very few among West Bengal's demands, and then the operation of pressures and counter-pressures, till we have today the Joint Committee's report on the Bill. It is no wonder that the Bill, as it is before us at the moment, bears the mark of these unprincipled goings-on and to that extent, it is seriously defective.

It is a good thing, however, that the Prime Minister has made clear —he made no bones about it—the other day when he said that Government has given the go-by to the principle of linguistic States, a principle which Congress, in its palmy days, constantly advocated. He has also acknowledged by implication that Government has only yielded to the people's movement for linguistic States to the extent that it was compelled to do so. This, again, is no surprise, for, Congress in power has abjured those principles that it strenuously upheld in the old days, when it was the embodiment of the people's hopes and aspirations. To Government today, the people everywhere, whether in Bihar or Bengal—shootings happen in Patna just as well as in Ahmedabad or Calcutta—are always the villains of the peace, perversely pre-disposed to violence and anarchy, submitting enthusiastically to be led by the nose by anti-social elements, even in such traditional citadels of Congress orthodoxy and conformity as Gujarat. That is the kind of feeling that Government has got today about the people. Government considers that the people object to all the good things that Government have so thoughtfully provided for them—by occasionally providing for them bullets and tear-gas shells when they get out of hand. To Government today the name of the people is mud. If that was not so, we could settle these problems by discussion on the basis of principles, on the basis of democratic debate. And this is why there is no real appreciation of the deeply felt urges of the people, and even the Prime Minister, with his sensitive soul, feels outraged when things happen which, whatever the excesses, are perhaps the inevitable concomitants of certain phenomena and they only justify stridently our people's desire for a new life which they want to build for them in their own way, and they will not stop till that life is constructed for them. I wonder why, while Government invariably condemns people so vehemently, it does not even countenance the thought, which is so inviolable, that when human lives are lost by police firing—and that has happened too often in Bihar and elsewhere and over and over again in Free India—there should be at least judicial determination of the responsibilities involved. What has happened is that the ardours of our national struggle have now ossified. That is why we see today the principle of linguistic States attached not only by Mr. Jaipal Singh but by the Prime Minister. Those ardours today have ossified into something lifeless, and that is why Government speaks today the language of bureaucracy —with, of course, a sprinkling of the old, inspiring vocabulary from time to time in order to make it acceptable to the common people.

That is why I feel that the Bill as it has come today in regard to the transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal is not good enough, and we see indications, indications underlined by the Home Minister's speech, that perhaps it is a preface to another unfortunate effort for mergers and amalgamation and such like activities. There, I am convinced, is the rub, and Government must soon realise its error; for, if we are to build a New India with the people's real co-operation, then we have to have linguistic States. And the reason for that is—and Mr. Jaipal Singh should appreciate it most of all—the reason for that is that our people must be able, not the few exceptional people who can master a number of languages, but the people generally, our masses, must be in a position to be able to participate in government, in legislative, in judicial and executive functions. But multilingual States prevent it. Multi-lingual States prevent the participation of the people, in their own way, in the administration. And the *raison d'etre* of democracy is that the people should be enabled to take part, in the widest possible measure, in legislation, in judicial administration, in executive administration and so on and so forth. Democracy, besides,

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demands full flowering of the culture of every people. And that is possible, best of all, in linguistic States.

I know some of us have got a smattering of the English language. But we did not learn English at our mother's knee. And however much we may pride ourselves on our knowledge of English, it is a matter of fact that in regard to the subtle nuances of the English language, they escape us. Because, after all, it is not our own. The culture that we have imbibed with our mother's milk, that culture is linked up with language. I am sorry that in this year or grace I have to shout my lungs out in the Houses of Parliament in order to emphasise this thing which should be patent. But when Mr. Jaipal Singh comes forward and says, "I do not want linguistic States, I want administratively convenient units in the Indian Government", then I say, well, that is about the last straw, it is about time that adivasis changed their leadership.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Would my ho.. friend like to have a separate State for Santhalis?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Jaipal Singh was very clear in the implication of his view which he stated, that he has always been against the idea of linguistic division of the country, but that, of course, he wants all the Adivasis to come together. But that is neither here nor there. I say, you put the whole case in the context of the demand for linguistic States and take up the question of Adivasis. (*Interruption*). I am not going to yield.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt. West): You want to escape the logic.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have noticed a tendency and perhaps my friend Mr. Azad trying to intervene only illustrated that tendency, to condemn Bengal as having developed a peculiar kind of Chauvinistic mentality and demanding this area or that area from Bihar or Assam or Orissa or whatever other neighbour she might have.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santhal Parganas): From all neighbours we are asking.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not going to say that Bengal has got to be treated generously because we behaved very well in the past, that we have sacrificed for the sake of the country (*An Hon. Member*. Did you?) and that we claim our reward. I do not say that at all. I say this: you examine Bengal's case, and if you do so you have to concede that, for historical reasons, in Bengal the development of a kind of feeling of unity among the Bengali-speaking people has gone very far, perhaps farther than in other parts of India. Bengal was somewhat out of the old stream of Indian life, and there you found how Buddhism went and took shelter. In Bengal the language developed in a particularly unique fashion, with the result that perhaps in Bengal you find a more developed sense of Bengali unity than you find, may be, in other parts of India. And that is not a crime.

Shri M. P. Mishra: That is why a part of it has gone to Pakistan.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: No Bengali has ever claimed that he is a Bengali national, that he denies or repudiates the idea of Indian nationality. That would be silly, that would be suicidal. And even today what do you find? I find accusations hurled against us. But what are the facts? Calcutta University is providing for the teaching of every single language in India. I know, for the Matriculation examination of the old days, every single Indian language, even non-Indian languages, were provided for. When Asutosh Mookerjee started the Post-Graduate Department, it was he who started a Department of Indian Languages, and Hindi was taught up to the post-graduate stage earlier in Calcutta than in any other University, as far as I know. Calcutta University publications include

selection from Hindi, Oriya, Assamese, which are still considered to be standard collections. In Calcutta University I was a student of History. If I had to pass the M.A. examination I had to pick out, for special study, from subjects like Maratha history, Sikh history, Rajput history. We were taught to think of our country as one. Our patriotic writers like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Dwijendra Lal Roy and Romesh Chandra Dutt broadcast inspiration for nationalism by stories and plays about Mahrattas, Sikhs and Rajputs. Rabindra Nath Tagore has written superbly about all the elements which go to contribute to Indian nationality. We have tried to behave, I have tried in my own way, my party has tried in its own way, to bring about co-ordination between our consciousness in Bengal as Bengalis and our allegiance to the idea of Indian nationalism. It is only that that we have in view. And so we say, proceed on the linguistic principle. And if you do so, then it will be necessary to make certain readjustments. And that is why I suggest...

Shri M. P. Mishra: May I know whether linguistically Darjeeling does not belong to Bihar?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as this Bill is concerned, in regard to Purulia certain omissions are made Chas, Chandil and then Patamda, these are taken out. I do not see why they should be taken out. I know I shall be contested. But I shall tell you this, that the 1951 Census figures have not been found reliable. I do not say: go back to the 1931 Census figures which show that about 83 per cent of the people there are Bengali-speaking people. That may be an exaggeration; I am prepared to concede it. But we have not got the figures today which are credible and this is the way the Government is proceeding in the year 1955-56. What do we see? Mr. Bhajahari Mahata, a member of this House, has given a note of dissent to the report of the Committee and he points out that in the village to which he belongs a recount has happened. He is a Bengali-speaking person and the whole village, he says—it is on record here in this publication—is Bengali-speaking but it is counted as non-Bengali-speaking. This is the kind of thing that is happening all the time and I say, therefore, that there are these disputed areas about which you have got to make a real investigation, and I say again.

An Hon. Member: Plebiscite.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: These are not our figures. The other day in the Rajya Sabha the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Datar said that after the recount it was discovered that Khotha-Bangla was not a dialect of Bengali but a dialect of Hindi and, therefore, the Bengali-speaking number has been reduced. I say don't make your judgment on the basis of this kind of material. I have found that friends here have argued in this House as well as outside that figures are given which are not identical. Now, therefore, as far as I am concerned, I shall accept the findings of the really qualified philologists. Sir George Grierson was a real genius as far as philology was concerned. He made a linguistic survey. Our Government, so far, has refused to make any linguistic survey, and I do not know why. But the other day the Minister gave a reply that there is no scheme for a linguistic survey. Now, shall I accept the view of Sir George Grierson and of Mr. O'molley, who also was a real scholar, or the view of one Mr. Gait, who was merely a census Superintendent and who had no pretence to philological scholarship? We have to proceed on the basis of certain assumptions. Bengalis from Manbhum come and tell us that Bengalis are in a very great majority and how are we going to believe that the number of Bengalis, who were 83 per cent of the population of that area in 1931 has come down to 85 per cent in 1955, which is a biological impossibility? Then that figure is beaten down to a very much lower one. I do not say I have got the precise figures here and now. But I say, as far as

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the disputed areas are concerned you must make a special investigation. You may come and say: Oh, you are attacking Indian unity; you want to open up these old sores. I say these are not sores at all. Between Bengalis and Biharis there is no enmity; there is no unfreindliness at all. I cannot imagine how we can conceive of anything like enmity between Bengalis and Biharis. Sir, speaking in this House with all my strength my being here in this House depends on what happens in Calcutta, in the industrial areas of Calcutta, where Biharis live in very large numbers—I want you to remember how the Bihari workers in Calcutta and in the industrial areas near Calcutta on both sides of the river Ganges behaved when the Bengal satyagraha was taking place against the merger. I wish you to recall that when we opposed the merger, we acted on the slogans '*Bengali-Bihari bhai bhai*'. In my own constituency there are Biharis in large numbers. In Calcutta there are many organisations like the Postmen's Union and, there, you find Biharis, at least in the West Bengal circle, in very large number.

There is no question of the slightest animus between Bengalis and Biharis. On the contrary, I say that if we sit down together, if we proceed on the basis of principle, if we give up horse-trading in regard to territories, then certainly we shall be able to come to a kind of understanding on the basis of number as it can be ascertained up to the present moment.

I say, as far as Purulia Sub-Division is concerned, we should change section 3 as it stands today and the whole of Purulia Sub-Division should come to West Bengal. In regard to Kishenganj I wish to make certain observations. Last time I said that my position, my party's position, is that we do not take our stand on the question of administrative convenience or catchment areas or things of that sort. We stand unashamedly on the linguistic principle and we know also that Kishenganj and Sirpuria are spoken there which are acknowledged by the S.R.C. also as allied to Bengali. We have reports that there are large areas which are Bengali-speaking. Therefore, our stand is that in regard to this area certainly there is a case for certain areas going to West Bengal. We are not sure about the entire claim made by the West Bengal Government or the West Bengal Congress earlier and we are prepared to let a boundary commission go into the matter and find out that certain areas should go to West Bengal.

In regard to this question of link we feel convinced now, specially because from the side of Biharis and its spokesmen there is so much opposition, almost like in the Mahabharata story—there is a refusal to give even "सुच्यग्र मेदिनी" "earth which occupies the space of a needle's head". There is so much opposition. I do not understand it. I feel, therefore, that when Government itself feels convinced that its administrative need is something which ought to be satisfied, then I don't want to disturb it. On the contrary, I say we must get the reports for other areas of Kishenganj, examine them properly, scrutinise them properly and then we can find out which area should go to West Bengal and which to Bihar.

I have said last time and I say it again that if I was proceeding purely in the spirit of snatching areas away from Bihar, I can say, as some of my hon. friends have said, not frivolously but quite seriously: we want Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. I don't. I don't say so because I do not want to disturb the economy of Bihar because if I disturb the economy of Bihar, I disturb the economy of the whole of India. I say also that I am very happy to see that Government is being so solicitous about the Urdu-speaking people of Kishenganj. I am very happy that Government is showing its concern for Urdu. I was rather astonished too, because for Western U.P. or for Hyderabad where Urdu is largely spoken, real Urdu and not

the market Urdu which you hear in Kishenganj,—Government did not appear to be so solicitous and that is why I was a little suspicious of the particular eagerness of the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the Urdu-speaking people. But I may assure you that as far as I am concerned, I do not mind at all whatever safeguards are being given to the Urdu-speaking people of that area.

Now I wish to refer to what Mr. Jaipal Singh said in regard to my attitude towards Adivasis. As I said before, I know it is hard, particularly because Mr. Jaipal Singh is a dear friend of mine, but I can use hard words without the danger of being misunderstood. I feel, Sir, that the movement of our tribal peoples, not only in the area which he knows best but all over the country, has been ignored, has been low-lighted deliberately by our leaders and the S.R.C. report is a complete disappointment as far as the tribal people are concerned. We have shouted ourselves hoarse for a radical change in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution but not a thing has been done. There is not a syllable about it even in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which you are going to bring up in a few days' time. We want to stand by the Adivasis in particular because the Adivasis, the aboriginal inhabitants of our country, the real inhabitants of our country have made not only a picturesque but also a valuable and unique contribution to the totality of Indian civilisation and I want them to be developed with a sense of self-respect and a feeling that they have an opportunity to contribute their best to the totality of Indian civilisation and that is why we have asked for special safeguards for these tribal people.

With regard to Darjeeling, which was mentioned by my hon. friend Mr. Jaipal Singh, we have been charged with obloquy by many people in West Bengal because we said that in Darjeeling there are certain tribal people for whom you must make special arrangements. We went so far as to say that there might be even a kind of sub-State in that area so that tribes in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and parts of Cooch Behar might have a full opportunity of developing themselves in their own way.

I want in every part of my country special safeguards for the tribal peoples and that is why I say let Mr. Jaipal Singh and I join hands together....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ..... in the efforts to bring about a new picture of India ....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): What a match!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ....and that is to say the integration of the tribal people with the rest of the Indian population on the basis of the self-respect of the tribal people. Shri Jaipal Singh himself has conceded that we cannot have his Jharkhand for a variety of reasons which I have not the time to discuss. He cannot have his Jharkhand here and now, and therefore he has decided the Devil knows why, to join hands with those who are saying that not an inch of the soil of Bihar should go to West Bengal, and if an inch is given, the whole Bill should be dropped and there should be merger. I cannot for the life of me understand this. I can understand him saying that he wants the Santals to be living under one administration, but he has conceded that today it is not possible to do so. If that was possible of achievement, I would have it, I would have it here and now, and I proceed on the assumption to find out which section of the Santals are predominant in particular areas. My information is that in certain parts of Santal Parganas like Rajmahal or Pakur, the Santals want to be in Bengal. That may be wrong, but that is my information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is entirely false and wrong.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: More than half of the Santal population can perhaps go to West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: The Reporter is not able to note down either the one speech or the other.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In spite perhaps of the manner in which I speak, I speak with all modesty. I am not a spokesman of the Santals.

Mr. Speaker: If both the voices join together, he will not be able to distinguish one from the other. I am not casting any reflection on the hon. Member.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry. I was saying that in regard to the Santals, our position is that we want them to make their own choice and we can find out which areas inhabited by Santals should go to West Bengal or should remain in Bihar. That is all. Now, for that purpose we want that a special investigation ought to be made, because our information is that perhaps out of the 23 lakhs of Santals in India, nearly 18 lakhs can conceivably come to West Bengal. I do not say it as an absolute proposition, but it is a conceivable proposition. If that happens, the Santals perhaps would be in a little more contented frame of mind. But I am not satisfied merely with that. I want special safeguards and that is why I welcome the amendment of which notice has been given by Shri Chaitan Majhi from over there. He wants a special minorities board for West Bengal and Bihar which should operate in order to see that the rights of these tribal people are properly safeguarded. For that kind of thing, Shri Jaipal Singh did not have a word to say. I do not understand this business at all. He talks about merger, about having to drop the Bill. He ought to highlight—I think for that alone he is commissioned to be in this House; apart from his responsibility as a Member of this Parliament, that is a particularly unique commission which he has got from his own people—he has always got to highlight the demand of the Adivasis, and I wish he does so. I wish later on on the clauses when he makes his contribution he tries to support Shri Majhi's case that there should be a special provision for safeguarding the interests of the Adivasis, but what I wish now to say, is this, that as far as the linguistic principle is concerned, it should be applied in the case of the boundary adjustment between West Bengal and Bihar.

We do not accept the idea that the linguistic principle counters the idea of Indian nationality. On the contrary, we say linguistic States would be the rock-like foundation of unshakable Indian unity, and that is why I say on the basis of the linguistic principle the whole of Purulia sub-division should go to West Bengal. I say that with regard to the other controversial areas you should have special investigation. You should not go on mentioning census and other figures which nobody trusts. You should not go on having the idea that a linguistic survey was made years ago by Grierson and no other linguistic survey needs to be made here and now. I want you to make a scientific examination of the whole position and then proceed in a manner that you choose.

The other day my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said something about Bhojpuris. I can remind him that it was our people, people in our party, who tried to bring out literature in the Bhojpuri language. Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayana who was a member of our party brought out some small dramas in the Bhojpuri language, but there was no encouragement or interest....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): It is wrong to say that Rahul Sankrityayana is his people. He comes from Gazipur.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He might come from Gazipur, but you know very well he is a linguist and he wrote in Bhojpuri. I do not know Bhojpuri myself except what I hear

in the markets of Calcutta, but no interest has been shown by anybody to encourage that author. If you are really serious about your concern for the Adivasis, Bhojpuris and Maithilis, it is very important that we find out what really is the fact of the situation and that we link our people's administration with the language which they learn at their mother's knee, with the culture which they imbibe with their mother's milk, and then and then alone shall we be able to make a success of democracy. Then and then alone shall we be able to get that kind of loyalty to the unity of India which shall be broadbased upon one's belonging to one's own smaller unit and at the same time having allegiance to the larger idea of Indian unity.

So many times you have seen that perhaps I go out of my way to quote scriptures. The other day the Home Minister had a dig at my expense saying I was the devil quoting scripture, but I quote scripture because I was brought up in the atmosphere of the scriptures, of learning the Maha Bharata and the Ramayana, of learning about our culture. That was the atmosphere in which I was brought up, and that atmosphere is something which we cannot wish away. If there is somebody present among us who wishes that all that atmosphere should go, he is merely living in a fool's paradise, and since we do not choose to live in a fool's paradise, we want to build on the foundations which belong to us. All those foundations are so rich, so great and so glorious that here today in the context of Free India we can translate them in terms of political and constitutional action.

That is why I suggest that the idea of linguistic State which is being pooh-poohed so often by those in authority is an idea which has a splendid connotation about it and that is why I ask my friends of Bihar to appreciate that if we are making certain claims which they consider to be chauvinistic, they are making a mistake. They should not question our *bona fides*. They should try to understand that on the basis of the linguistic principle these claims are being made and if they still consider that these claims are completely wrong, then of course they are at liberty to oppose whatever claims we are putting forward.

I therefore suggest that certain modifications be made in the course of this discussion in the Bill as it has come to us from the Joint Committee, that the whole of Purulia subdivision be made to go to West Bengal and that a boundary Commission be appointed in regard to certain other controverted areas and as far as the link is concerned, since it appears that both from the linguistic angle and from the side of administrative convenience a minimum link is necessary, the link as provided for in the Bill should certainly remain. These, therefore, are the suggestions which I venture to make to this hon. House.

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम) : मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है। एक ऊंट पर कोई सवार हो कर कहीं चला जा रहा था। लेकिन उस के हाथ में नकेल नहीं थी। किसी ने पूछा कि तुम कहां चले जा रहे हो ? उस ने कहा कि न जाने कहां जाता हूं, ऊंट की मर्जी है चाहे जहां ले जाये। इसी तरह इस देश की जो सरकार है, पता नहीं वह देश को कहां ले जा रही है, क्या होना चाहिये इस ओर उसका विचार नहीं है। मालूम होता है कि देश की परिस्थिति न किसी के हाथ में है और न किसी की समझ में आती है। लोग बार बार कह रहे हैं कि इस तरह के मामले को मुल्तवी कीजिये। मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो झगड़ा आप के सामने आता है वह सरकारों का है, या कह सकते हैं कि यह झगड़ा पालिटीशियन्स (राजनैतिक) लोगों का है। वे इसे तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस मसले को लोगों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाए तो वे मिल कर आपस में बड़े मजे में तय कर सकते हैं। जिस तरह से आजकल राज हो रहा है, उससे तो यह मामला तय होने वाला नहीं है। मैं

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

चाहता हूं कि सरकार होश में आवे। पद के मद में अंधी हो कर वह न चले और इस मामले को जनता के ऊपर ही छोड़ दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं छोटा नागपुर का रहने वाला हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मेरा अधिकार भी है कि मैं छोटा नागपुर के बारे में कुछ कहूं और यह मेरा धर्म भी है। जब अंग्रेज यहां पर थे तो हमें छोटा नागपुर वालों को स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट (विशेष व्यवहार) मिला हुआ था। उसके बाद जब यहां पर विधान परिषद चल रही थी उस समय भी हमारी एक ट्राइबल एरियाज सब-कमिटी (आदिमजाति क्षेत्र उप-समिति) बनी थी और उस ने भी यही राय दी थी कि छोटा नागपुर को कोई स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक भी कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत ज्यादा और बहुत विस्तार से बातें कहने से हल्ला होने लगता है और मैं इसे अच्छा नहीं समझता। छोटा नागपुर बिहार का एक डिविजन है और बिहार और छोटा नागपुर में जो एक साथ रहने के साधन हो सकते हैं, उन साधनों का इस समय वहां पर अभाव है, उनकी कमी है। इन दोनों में एक दम प्रेम का नाम नहीं और बिहार के लोग छोटा नागपुर का हर तरह से शोषण करना चाहते हैं। इसी कारण से बहुत दिनों से यह बात चल रही है कि छोटा नागपुर को अलग कर दिया जाए। इस आन्दोलन के नेता बहुत दिनों से जयपाल सिंह जी थे जो अब दूसरे रास्ते पर जाते प्रतीत होते हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। छोटा नागपुर को अलग करने के बारे में मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) भी दी है और मैं चाहता हूं उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी उसके साथ आप न्याय करेंगे। तब मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बंगाल-बिहार का झगड़ा है, यह भी दूर हो जायगा। इस समय मानभूम के जिस हिस्से को बंगाल में मिलाया जा रहा है, उसे तो मैं छोटा नागपुर का एक भाग ही मानता हूं। अगर छोटा नागपुर को बिहार से अलग कर दिया जाए तो यह प्रश्न भी हल हो जाएगा। इस समय मानभूम के और छोटा नागपुर के लोगों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनका जिस प्रकार दमन किया जा रहा है, उनका जो शोषण हो रहा है, उससे वे बच जायेंगे अगर उनका अलग से एक अलहदा प्रान्त बना दिया जाए। वे लोग इस नई स्टेट में सुख पूर्वक रह सकेंगे। मैं सरकार से कोई अधिक उम्मीद तो नहीं करता कि वह मेरी बात मान लेगी लेकिन तो भी चूंकि वे भी लोगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और शासन चला रहे हैं मैं यह अपना फर्ज समझता हूं कि जो मैं ठीक समझता हूं उसे आपके सामने रखूं। मुझे तो पता नहीं चलता कि सरकार किधर जा रही है। लेकिन फिर भी यदि वह कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर दे कि समूचे छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना को मिलाकर झारखंड के नाम से एक स्टेट बना दे तो यह न्याय की बात होगी। आज संथाल परगना के लोगों की क्या परिस्थिति है तथा उनके साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है, इसमें मैं विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं इतना ही कहे देता हूं कि जो दो इलाकों के लोगों के एक साथ रहने के लक्षण हुआ करते हैं वे लक्षण वहां पर नहीं हैं और अलग होने के जो जो लक्षण भी मौजूद होने चाहियें वे वहां पर मौजूद हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यदि यह चीज सम्भव न हो आज की परिस्थितियों में तो एक रिजिनल काउंसिल (प्रादेशिक परिषद्) जैसी कि आपने तेलेंगाना में बनाई है या जिस तरह की आप पंजाब में बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, इस इलाके के लिए भी बना दी जाए। इस काउंसिल में उस इलाके के नुमाइंदे बैठ कर जो जो छोटा नागपुर की जरूरतें हैं, जो जो वहां पर होना चाहियें, उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं और अपनी समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था कर देने से वहां के लोग सुख और

शान्ति से रह सकेंगे और इस तरह से छोटा नागपुर के लोगों के जो दुख तकलीफ तथा ग्रीवियेंसिस चले आ रहे हैं, वे भी खत्म हो जायेंगे ।

मैं एक एक नजीर आपके सामने रखकर यह साबित कर सकता हूं कि छोटा नागपुर अपने पावों पर खड़े होने को काबिल है । अगर उस इलाके की आप आमदनी को देखें तो वह भी किसी तरह से कम नहीं है । अगर आप उसके एरिया को देखें तो वह भी काफी है । किसी तरह से भी आप लें आप को पता चल जाएगा कि अगर उसको अलग कर दिया गया तो अगर वह बिहार का आधा हिस्सा नहीं होगा तो एक-तिहाई तो अवश्य ही होगा । आज क्या हालत बिहार में है यह मैं आपको जरा सा बतलाना चाहता हूं । बिहार में जो सरकार बनी हुई है, उसमें एक भी छोटा नागपुर का मंत्री नहीं है । कई लोग कहेंगे कि एक दो आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि छोटा नागपुर के कहे जा सकते हैं । लेकिन वे तो ऐसे आदमी हैं जो इम्पोटिड हैं । आप यहां पर सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट (केन्द्रीय सरकार) ही को देख लीजिये । इस में बिहार के कई वजीर हैं लेकिन उनमें से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है जो कि छोटा नागपुर का हो । इस तरह से जो अन्याय छोटा नागपुर के साथ किया जा रहा है, वह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस को कि बर्दाश्त किया जाए । आज देश में असंतोष फैल रहा है और भ्रष्टाचार का बोल बाला है और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार है वह इस पर विचार करे और इस को दूर करने की कोशिश करे । जब तक लोगों के दिलों में यह बात नहीं बिठाई जाती कि उन के साथ न्याय होगा, देश में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती । आज जिधर देखो गोली चल रही है । यह सब क्या हो रहा है, समझ में नहीं आता । आज देश के अन्दर करप्शन (भ्रष्टाचार) है, असंतोष है । लोग किसी भी वक्त भड़क उठते हैं और देश में हल चल मच जाती है । इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को यहीं पर रोक दिया जाए और अगर इसे रोकना सम्भव नहीं है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जो तरमीम मैंने दी है कि छोटा नागपुर को अलग कर दिया जाए और उसका एक स्वतंत्र प्रान्त बना दिया जाए, उसे तो आपको अवश्य ही स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए । अगर इस तरमीम को आपके लिए मंजूर करना कठिन है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप छोटा नागपुर के लिए एक रिजनल काउंसिल बना दीजिये जिस तरह से कि आपने तेलेंगाना और पंजाब के लिए बनाई हैं । यदि आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं छोटा नागपुर के लोगों को विश्वास हो जाएगा कि उनके साथ भी न्याय किया जा रहा है । अगर आपने ऐसा न किया तो झगड़े बढ़ेंगे और असंतोष जो इस समय व्याप्त है, चलता रहेगा । मुझे बहुत ज्यादा और नहीं कहना है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें और हमारे साथ इंसाफ करें ।

एक बात को देख कर मुझे बड़ी निराशा होती है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे भी यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप इस पर सोच विचार करें और फिर अपना निर्णय दें । यह कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार का जो निर्णय होगा उसमें कोई अदल बदल नहीं हो सकेगी । कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ३ के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह स्टेट्स की सीमाओं में अदल बदल कर सकती है और कोई भी डिसिज़न ले सकती है । लेकिन आज असल में होता क्या है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सरकार कुछ फैसला कर देती है और इस सदन के बहुत से लोग सरकार की बात में हां में हां मिला देते हैं और उसे पास कर देते हैं । सरकार को भी यह पता रहता है कि सदस्य हां में हां मिला कर उसकी लाई हुई चीज को पास कर ही देंगे । चाहे मैम्बर साहिबान जितना छटपटायें, उन्हें सरकार का साथ देना ही पड़ेगा और उसके हक़ में वोट देना ही पड़ेगा और उसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया बिल कानूनी शक्ल ग्रहण कर ही लेगा।

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

जब ऐसी बात है तो इस पार्लियामेंट का या इस सदन का इस देश में क्या महत्व रह जाता है, यह सोचने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो परिस्थिति है इसे बिल्कुल खत्म होना चाहिए। आज जो लोग सरकार की हां में हां मिलाते हैं वे दुर्भाग्यवश अपने अधिकारों को नहीं देखते हैं। उनका क्या हक है इसको वे नहीं पहचानते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों को इस पार्लियामेंट में ईश्वर को साक्षी रख कर अपनी राय देनी चाहिए और ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए कि जो भी चीज एक व्यक्ति द्वारा या दो चार व्यक्तियों के एक ग्रुप द्वारा लाई जाती है, उसमें हां में हां मिला दें। आजकल तो ऐसा ही होता है। इससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आप को इस विषय में विचार करना है कि आखिर इस देश में पार्लियामेंट का स्थान क्या है। जब सब बातों का निर्णय सरकार ने स्वयं करना है, तो फिर झूठ-मूठ निर्णय कराने के लिए और अपनी हां में हां मिलवाने के लिए उन बातों को यहां पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) में रखना बेकार है।

अब मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि और भी बहुत से लोग इस विषय में बोलने वाले हैं, लेकिन मैं सब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि चाहे भाषा का प्रश्न हो, अथवा कोई और प्रश्न हो, सब से पहली बात यह है कि देश में शान्ति होनी चाहिए, प्रेम होना चाहिए, सब को मिल-जुल कर रहना चाहिए और सब में सहयोग होना चाहिए। जब तक सहयोग नहीं होगा, दुनिया में कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता है। अगर हर प्रश्न और समस्या के बारे में जनता का सहयोग लिया जायगा, तो यह निश्चित है कि कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। इस के विपरीत लोगों के सहयोग के बिना देश में न शान्ति स्थापित हो सकती है और न ही लोग सुखी हो सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं सारे देश के लोगों से और सब माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि इस विषय में लोग शान्तिपूर्वक विचार करें, कोई किसी के साथ अन्याय न करे, सारे देश के लोगों के साथ न्याय हो और कोई किसी का शोषण न करे, इस का पक्का निश्चय हो जाना चाहिए।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We have had an overdose of the barbed tongue of Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Now, let us come to the hard facts and reasons.

It is really an unfortunate irony of mental development that a Professor of History has turned into a Master of Invectives and Vituperations. The way he has talked about this problem is really sad. He did not mention the facts and reasons and the background of the situation, but talked like an orator who is misconceived and misunderstood. I do not think the House has appreciated his vituperations so far....

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): We have not taken him seriously.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is exactly my opinion.

So let us now come to the hard facts. What is the case? I want to assure the House and you that there is no question of our keeping a territory. We are not fond of a territory, as it is. We would be glad to transfer any territory on grounds backed by reason and argument. We will be rather glad to part with that territory because we feel that, after all, India is one and Indian unity is foremost in the minds of the Members, whether they belong to Bengal or to Bihar. So that is not the question.

I was rather happy to know that the hon. Minister did not take this language aspect seriously. I had hoped that the language issue would not be questioned again and again in this House, but because Shri H. N. Mukerjee has taken it up again, I would also venture to place certain facts before you and the House.

About the language issue, so much has been propagated that, that area is Bengali-speaking. Grierson and so many other authorities have been quoted. But they always forget those facts that are a little inconvenient to them. No Member from West Bengal has spoken about the language census taken in June 1956; nobody has mentioned about it. You know the Central Government, under the supervision of the Home Ministry, conducted a language census, and it was found that nearly 50 per cent. of that area is a Hindi-speaking area. There are only three thanas that have a majority of Bengali-speaking population, among those to be transferred.

Shri K. K. Basu: You concede those three thanas.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have no objection.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly so.

Shri M. P. Mishra: But nowhere 70 per cent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: If it is proved by hard facts that our case is weak, then certainly on the floor of the House I say authoritatively that we are agreeable to transfer any territory. But let it be proved. Let us know whether there is any justification for that area to go to West Bengal. In Jhalda and Jaipur, the Hindi-speaking population is 77·6 per cent. and the Bengali-speaking population 13·8 per cent. These are the facts that they have not dared to mention on the floor of the House. Take the case of Purulia and Arsa; 59 per cent. is Hindi-speaking population and 31·5 per cent. Bengali-speaking population. In Balrampur, 39·7 per cent. is Hindi-speaking and 34·9 per cent. Bengali-speaking. Again, take the case of Chas; 83 per cent. of the population is Hindi-speaking and 10 per cent. of the population is Bengali-speaking.

These are the facts concerning language on which they have built up their snowy fort. They want to take those areas saying that they are Bengali-speaking areas. But here are the facts. Sir, I would like the Home Minister to come and state categorically that the language census that has been taken in June 1956 represents correct figures and there is no misunderstanding or mistake. They quote Grierson. I too can quote so many authorities here, but I would not like to take up the time of the House by sheer quotations. But because of the attitude that they have taken up about language, trying to show to the whole country by way of the Press and their spokesmen, that language is the most vital issue in solving the problem between West Bengal and Bihar, I would like to mention a few passages; I do not have the time to quote, all, but I would like to quote what Mr. Hignell, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum in 1915, wrote in connection with a representation by Bengalis opposing the introduction of Hindi as a second court language. This is what he says:

> "The hon. Revd. Dr. Campbell informs me that when he first came to the sub-division (I believe some 35 or 36 years ago) all pleaders and Mukhtears addressing the sub-divisional courts, spoke in Urdu or Hindi."

Now, mark the words—

> "At the end of 1912, there was not a single Hindi-speaking pleader or Mukhtear practising at Dhanbad....."

If in the words of Mr. Mukerjee latest census was not a biological possibility, is it a biological possibility that in 10 or 15 years not a single pleader, not a single Mukhtear, single chaprasi, not a single clerk speaks Hindi?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Genocide!

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is very strange. This is written not by a Bengali or a Bihari but by an Englishman, who was at that time Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Further:

"The ascendancy which the Bengalis had obtained in the sub-division was not confined to the courts only, but had permeated every sphere of official activity. In 1912, there was not a single Bihari clerk either in my office or in that of the sub-divisional officer. Practically all police officers were Bengalis, and in the schools, Hindi was hardly taught. All the educational officers from the Deputy Inspector of Schools downwards, sub-inspectors and inspecting pandits were Bengalis. This is not surprising, but it is significant that even in the Topo-chanchi *thana*, adjoining the Hazaribagh district, where the last census shows some 73 per cent. of the population to be Hindi-speaking, there was not a single school in which Hindi was taught or used as the medium of instruction."

This was the position in 1912, and it did not improve. The Bihar Government did not take notice of this mismanagement of the whole thing by those Bengali officers. We did not know of, and we were not awake, to, the way in which the Bengali officers, Bengali clerks and the Bengali administrative set-up in that area exploited the situation for their future benefit. So, I am sorry to say that their assumption that this area is Bengali-speaking is based—I say this with all the emphasis at my command—on the way the census of 1911-12 was exploited by these Bengali officers and Bengali clerks, who maintained certain wrong figures for their benefit for the future because they imagined, they were going to grab that territory from Bihar and tag it on to Bengal. I say this because this agitation is not born today; this agitation was born long ago,—the day Bihar was born. So this agitation is quite old.

I am amazed at their foresight. I am also amazed how blind the Bihar Government was. But look at their foresight. The whole administrative set-up in that area—the Bengali administrative set-up was aware of certain future generations coming and propagating this opinion by saying that that area was Bengali-speaking. But the facts have been challenged, and they are challenged in all propriety.

2 P.M.

I would therefore like to tell the House that the argument that these areas are mainly Bengali-speaking is misconceived. Please do not argue on that basis. I was happy that the hon. the Home Minister at least did not base his argument on language, because he knew perhaps that he had no argument on that score.

Let us come to the other arguments on which they try to base their case. In regard to Purnea, I am sorry to say that our Bengali friends did not even have the courtesy to say that we had made a compromise in sacrificing a part of our State. In this controversy it has always been a matter of give and give and never one of give and take. Mr. Mukerjee with all the venom at his command was saying that Bihar has always been following a miserly policy. Almost all the Bengali papers have joined in that propaganda that we in Bihar are miserly. But they forget, Bihar had to give something instead of getting something which was our birthright, which was our just right and which was our real right. But we have not got anything.

So far as Purnea is concerned, we feel we have sacrificed something for the greater benefit of the country. We knew that there was some depth and some truth in the argument that they want a connecting link. Almost all the Bihari Members in their note of dissent,—except those who have very strong feelings in the matter, because they have been constantly hurt by our Bengali friends,—have conceded that there should be a con-

necting link between Central Bengal and North Bengal. Nobody disputes that. That is why we accepted the proposition of the Home Minister that the area on the other side of the national highway should be transferred to West Bengal. But what about the other parts of that area?

The case of Manbhum has gone completely by default. The Home Minister had no argument in his armoury when he argued that we should concede this area, because of psychological reasons and in the interest of the bigger national unity. But national unity affects both ways; it cuts both ways. You cannot clap with one hand; two hands are required for clapping. This is the case with Bengal and Bihar. The stand of Bihar throughout has been on reason and practical commonsense and based on national unity. But what about West Bengal? Have they come forward with any compromise? Have they come forward with any reason? Have they at least given us a hearing so that we may put forth our case and our justification for it? They have refused even to talk to us, because of the fact that they knew that their case has no strength, no background. That is why all along they have refused even to talk to us. Even the compromise we have made they call a miserly compromise.

About Manbhum the case is this. The hon. the Home Minister based his argument on the catchment area. This catchment area argument is a very dangerous one. What is this argument? The hon. the Home Minister belongs to U.P. You know, Sir, that Gandak is a famous river and we are going to have a river valley project on that river. And because its catchment area lies in the U.P. can we say that that portion should come to us? If he accepts this argument he will have to concede a large portion of U.P. to Bihar. Now, for example the catchment area of the Tungabhadra lies in Mysore and of Godavari in perhaps Madhya Pradesh. Can the States through which those rivers flow, claim the catchment areas from Mysore or Madhya Pradesh? This argument is not likely to take us anywhere. So, please argue in a convincing way.

Mr. Speaker: The very word is 'catchment'!

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Catch as you can.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I was arguing that this is not a sound principle.

As regards the comparative economic position of Bengal and Bihar even in my first speech I pointed out that there was no justification on economic grounds for that area to go to Bengal. I may just give one or two figures which relate to the economy of West Bengal and Bihar. The proportion of non-agricultural population engaged in production other than agriculture to the total population is 15·4 in Bengal and 3·9 in Bihar. The proportion of landless agricultural labourers in West Bengal is 12·3 and in Bihar 21·9. The *per capita* revenue of Bihar is Rs. 8·5; on the other hand the *per capita* revenue of Bengal is 15·1 per cent. This is the economic background on which we are studying this case and we are going to come to our conclusions. This is the economic background on which arguments have been based and arguments have been put forward. Where then lies the justification, for the transfer of territories from Bihar to Bengal. In that area which is going to be transferred we are going to have a number of development works; we are going to do a lot of good to the people of Bihar by developing that area industrially. But if that area is taken from us, we would be left poorer.

Even the Commission when they argued their case accepted the fact that economically Bihar is poorer. In fact economically Bihar is one of the poorest of the States of India. Therefore, the transfer of this area is bound to affect the economy of Bihar

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

adversely. The Home Minister said that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission. But who does not know that the recommendations of the Commission were based on the psychological reason, and on the complex and devastating personality of the Bengal leaders? Who does not know that this psychological factor is the fact that they have propagated that Bengal was crippled for the sake of the country. I agree that Bengal has suffered. We sympathise with her pains and sufferings. But that is no justification for transferring these territories. Can their sufferings be minimised by this transfer? If it is so, I want a categorical answer from the Home Minister as to how it can be done,—how their sufferings will be minimised. I would like to know this, because there is no justification for settling the displaced persons from East Bengal in that area. The Commission itself has said that there is no ground, no justification for settling the refugees in that area, because the portion which is to be transferred is more thickly populated than the adjoining portions of Bengal. So there is no scope for settling the refugees there.

Shri M. P. Mishra: On a point of order, not even one Minister is present on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Speaker: I find the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs entering the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Minister is on the run!

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I had gone to the entrance to hand over some urgent papers.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On the basis of the recommendation of the Commission there is no justification for the settling of refugees in that area. The Commission had even recommended that special safeguards should be provided that no displaced persons should be settled in that area. So no useful purpose is going to be served for Bengal by their taking away that area. If it was really going to be useful to them and for their welfare, we would have readily conceded it. We are so generous; we are big-hearted. If they can convince us that their claim for that territory is justifiable, we are prepared to agree; we are prepared with all our heart to transfer that territory. But give us the arguments in favour of it. The Home Minister said that in the national interest, in the interest of the unity of the country, we should agree to this proposition. With all the understanding capacity that I possess, I am not in a position to understand this argument. What national unity is going to be achieved by the transfer of this small territory from Bihar to Bengal, I cannot understand.

It has been argued that this area would be beneficial to Bengal, because she can have a project on the Kasai river whose catchment area lies there. The D. V. C. is already working in that area. It is a well known fact that D. V. C. has always been more favourable to Bengal rather than Bihar. Thousands and thousands of people were displaced in Bihar. They have not been properly settled. We did not grudge that, because of the advantages accruing to the country. Not even a single Member from Bihar has pointed out that thousands and thousands of Biharis were displaced by the Mayurakshi and D. V. C. projects. We thought, that for the country if a few thousands of persons were displaced it would not matter. They will be settled slowly in future. Therefore I do not think that anybody can be convinced by the argument that Bihar cannot give them enough for development of their projects. I would therefore appeal to the House and also to the hon. Minister to consider this point that the catchment area of the Kasai river should be transferred to the D. V. C. which is the proper authority to conduct any project in the Kasai river area or in the area of the other big rivers ad-

joining that area. Kasai river is quite close to the D.V.C. If that is taken over by the D.V.C. neither the interests of Bihar nor the interests of Bengal would suffer. Let the D.V.C. take over the responsibility. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take note of this. In the joint minute of dissent by 7 or 8 Members of Bihar, this fact has been emphasised. So, please do not argue on this basis.

I do not have much time at my disposal. But, I would like to point out this. They do not have any arguments nor does the Home Minister who comes here gives any argument in their favour, for transferring that territory to Bengal. The only justification that they have, is the psychological satisfaction of Bengal. But I know from their mentality that they are not going to be satisfied by even this psychological satisfaction. They have not been satisfied with Orissa; they have not been satisfied with Assam. Even apart from that, there is no grace in this giving because we have got all the abuses. Even by giving this area they are not going to be satisfied. You cannot satisfy them. There is no question of satisfying a party to a dispute, that is a fact, an axiomatic fact.

There is one more thing which I wanted to mention and which my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh also mentioned. Let that area that comes on the left side of the highway joining Dhanbad and Jamshedpur remain in Bihar. There is no justification for taking away that hinterland from Bihar to Bengal. Jamshedpur is here and Dhandbad is here. All our coalfields are in Dhanbad. New projects are going up roundabout this area. Let us have also the benefit of the hinterland if you want to give the benefit of a hinterland to Bengal. Take the case of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is the hinterland of Bombay and even the Prime Minister of India conceded that demand by saying that Bombay forms part of Maharashtra because Maharashtra is the hinterland of Bombay. But what about this area which has been transferred? That is our hinterland and we ask for that. We would request this House and the hon. Minister to re-think in those terms and accept the amendment which has been given notice of by some Members here. That will be coming later on. Allow the whole of that area to remain in Bihar. There is nothing much which we want. There should be no hitch or hesitation on the part of Bengali friends because they are not going to lose either socially, economically or politically or even psychologically by giving that part of the territory to Bihar again. There is no question of loss to anybody but there is certainly a question of gain to somebody if there is a little reasoning and understanding on both sides.

We have a justification for keeping that area because that area joins Jamshedpur to Dhanbad. As my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, has pointed out that very area links our capital Patna to Ranchi and all the traffic of that area passes through that land. So, we would request the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs to tell the hon. Home Minister that Bihari Members feel strongly about this. If justice has been done to Bengal let the same justice be done to our State also. Our case should not go by default. We are sorry to say that in spite of our persuasion and reasonableness—rather the hon. Home Minister was also convinced of our reasonableness—our just demands have not been conceded to and our case with him has gone by default. Therefore, I would again request the hon. Minister to convey to the Home Minister that we feel very strongly about it. If there is any compromise for this territory we are prepared to transfer the area, on the other side of the highway connecting Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, to Bengal without any hitch and without any argument. We stand by our pledge and our compromise but let that area come to Bihar, the hinterland between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. The Minister is nodding his head and so I can find out that there is sound reason in my argument. So, I would appeal to him not to be guided by any psy-

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chological reasons. Whenever they want to take a decision let them not put a trunk call to Dr. B. C. Roy. The Parliament is the forum to decide everything. Let Parliament listen to all the arguments that have been advanced and come to its own conclusions.

The hon. Home Minister said that the S. R. Commission's recommendations have been accepted *in toto* except with minor changes. But after all the Commission's recommendations is not the bible to be followed from A to Z. Those recommendations are here for our guidance and it is the wisdom of Parliament which is going to decide on the merits of the case. So it should not be an argument that the Commission's recommendations have been accepted *in toto* and so we must accept them. After all we are here with all the wisdom at our command to come to a decision on any vital issue. Let the decision come by reason, by argument, by compromise and by understanding. Therefore, I again appeal to the hon. Home Minister to take serious note of our approach and let the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs convey our feelings in this respect to the hon. Home Minister and do the needful.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been difficult for me to agree with the provisions of this Bill. I do not support this Bill not because I have anything sentimental against Bengal. I respect Bengal; most of my friends come from Bengal. I oppose this Bill because it is illogical, purposeless and has not reason behind it. I oppose it also because it is not going to help the relationship between Bihar and Bengal. It is rather going to affect adversely the sweet relations that Bengal and Bihar have had hitherto.

In my own area, there is about 5 to 10 per cent. of Bengali population. They are there for about 100 or 150 years. Till very recently we had very good relations. This time when I went home after 10 or 12 months, I found something else. Therefore, in order to maintain good relations, in order to maintain the sweet relations between Bengal and Bihar, I would appeal to Government to drop this Bill. What for has this Bill been brought in this House? Is it for transferring all Bengali-speaking areas to Bengal? I think, it is not. The Home Minister himself does not accept this argument. The S.R. Commission said that no area having less than 70 per cent. of one language speaking people can be treated as a unilingual area. The area which is predominantly Bengali-speaking in Bihar and which is sought to be transferred to Bengal; has hardly more than 55 per cent. Bengali-speaking, if we take the census of 1951 as true. If we take the recent census, it comes only to 30 per cent. If you transfer 55 per cent. or 30 per cent. Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar to Bengal, then why did you not transfer the district of Kolar to Andhra? That has been kept with Mysore because of economic and other reasons.

Then comes the question of geographical compactness. My hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha said that we agreed to give the eastern portion of the Kishanganj area to Bengal so that they may have their connection with Darjeeling and other districts. But I tell you that if you are ever serious of ensuring geographical compactness or administrative compactness of Bengal, please do not disturb our compactness. What holds good for Bengal will hold good also for Bihar. You are providing compactness, unity and contiguity to Bengal; but you are disturbing our compactness in the south of Bihar.

What about the case of Dhanbad and Jamshedpur? We have got two industrial areas, one roundabout Jamshedpur and the other roundabout Dhanbad. In Dhanbad we have got our coalfields; we have to transport other raw materials to Jamshedpur. Every day a thousand or more lorries are busy through that territory

which is being transferred to Bengal. If you want compactness—I agree that it is a good argument, it is not based on language, it is based on administrative or practical purposes—have it by all means, but please do not disturb our compactness also. Therefore, I would say that this Bill is illogical, because the question of language does not hold good, the question of compactness does not also hold good. There is contradiction also. On the one side you preach compactness, and at another place you deny that very privilege to us.

Then, there might be the question of improving the economic and financial condition of Bengal. If that be a fact, we shall be very willing to make sacrifices for the sake of Bengal. Let Bengal improve at our cost. But who is the junior partner? As you know, Bengal is our parent body and Bihar was born out of Bengal. For 30 or 40 years we have lived separately and still our economic condition is much more deplorable than that of Bengal. The *per capita* revenue in Bihar is perhaps 50 per cent. lower than that of Bengal. Then there is the question of expenditure on development projects and social purposes. There also the expenditure on these heads is about 55 per cent. higher than that of Bihar. Therefore, economically also, Bengal is not going to gain.

Then there is the question of refugee rehabilitation. The States Reorganisation Commission has told categorically that there is no question of resettling refugees in the area round about Kishanganj. The Joint Committee has also come forward with their support. Moreover, the problem of refugees is never the problem of one State. It is an all-India problem; it is a problem of the whole country. The other day Shri Mehr Chand Khanna was telling us that every day he was giving about Rs. 10,00,000 as compensation. So, it is beyond the resources of Bengal and Bihar to shoulder the burden of the refugee problem. The Government of India alone can shoulder that responsibility. I want to know what percentage of this aid West Bengal is giving for compensation or for resettlement of refugees or displaced persons from East Bengal. Surely, there is a share of Bihar; there is a share of Bengal and there is a share of Bombay too. Therefore, the question of refugee rehabilitation is not merely a problem of Bengal; it is an all-India problem. Moreover, you are not getting any land to resettle them. For Kishanganj you are giving the assurance that no refugees will be resettled there.

Then comes Purulia. The density of population on this side is higher than that on the other side, the district of Burdwan. Therefore, the question of refugee rehabilitation also does not arise.

Then, the point which has been well argued by my friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, comes in, and it is about the catchment area. If you want the catchment area for Kasai, what about the D.V.C.? Bihar is not going to get any irrigation from the D.V.C. You have the D.V.C. without Bihar, and we are allowing you to have it fully. What about Mayurakshi? We have suffered on account of that, and no compensation has been paid to the people of Bihar who have suffered on account of Mayurakshi. We are happy that you got Mayurakshi; we are happy that you got the D.V.C. If you want to exploit the resources of the Kasai river also, you can have it with the mutual consent of Biharis. If you want this area because of the Kasai river, then I ask this question: what about the Tungabhadra, where the dispute is between Mysore and Andhra? Who should have that catchment area? I would like here to give some six instances.

There is the Periyar Hydro-electric Scheme, the dispute being between Madras and Travancore-Cochin. What about the Mekadatu Hydro-electric Scheme, where the Governments of Madras and Mysore are affected? Are you going to trans-

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fer that territory to Mysore or to Madras? Then the fourth case is the Rajoti Hunda Project; the dispute is between Hyderabad and Andhra. To whom are you going to give this territory? The fifth is the Sikru Hydro-electric Scheme, the dispute being between Andhra and Orissa. Who is going to get this catchment area? The sixth is the Vamsadhara Project, where the dispute is between Orissa and Andhra again. Will the Government of Orissa or the Government of Andhra get this catchment area? There is the dispute about Tungabhadra which we know very well.

Therefore, this argument of catchment area, as my friend here pointed out, is a dangerous one. On the basis of this argument, we can claim some areas of Nepal in respect of the Kosi Project. Will you allow it? What is all this argument about catchment area? There are many inter-State rivers like it.

Shri Gadgil: The same sort of argument has been put forward by Pakistan in the matter of Kashmir.

Shri L. N. Mishra: If you accept one argument, you will have to apply it in other similar cases also. If you are transferring Kishanganj because of compactness, do it by all means. But in that case, please remember that you cannot disturb our compactness in Manbhum area. If you give the catchment area of Kasai river to the State of Bengal, then give the catchment area of Tungabhadra to Mysore and similarly do the same thing in the other cases that I have cited. Therefore, there is no sense of justice or strength in such a type of argument behind this Bill.

I feel that it is not going to lead us anywhere. There is no question of solving any problem by doing so, but you are going to create problems thereby. You are making the problem more complicated. Bengal is not going to get anything out of this. We respect the sentiments of Bengal. Shri Hiren Mukerjee was not fair to us when he gave the names of our beloved leaders Shri Bankim Chandra and others. We respect our leaders of Bengal; we got inspiration from them; the battle of liberation started from Bengal. But what is the use of stating all those things here now? Anyhow, it was not fair to us.

By this transfer of territories you are not going to gain anything; rather you are going to lose. As my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh said, there are lakhs of people living in Bihar in the remote villages. Those people in the remote villages are not as responsible as we are here. If you want that the sweet relations, the cordial and friendly relations, be maintained please drop this Bill because there is no sense and there is no justification behind it.

As the Chief Minister of Bengal said, this is not the end of the problem, but it is just the beginning of the problem. According to him also, this is not going to solve your problem. The problem of Bengal is sentimental. The problem of Bengal is political. That cannot be resolved with the transfer of this small territory. That can be resolved by the transfer of the whole of Bihar, the whole of Orissa and the whole of Assam to Bengal so that it will become Purva Pradesh, comprising the whole of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A united State of Bengal.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

2-27 P.M.

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are going to have a big State of Bombay; it will be a nice State; it will be a first-class State in our country. If you want to maintain the balance in our country, have some kind of a big State on the eastern side of India also. If Bombay will be a commercial State, Purva Pradesh will be an industrial State where there will be many steel projects—Rourkela, Jamshedpur and Durgapur besides Burnpur. There will

also be the big Sindri Fertiliser Factory. The whole of the coal mines will be there. Most of the mica mines also will be there. The three greatest river valley projects of the country will be in that State—Hirakud, D.V.C. and Kosi. Purva Pradesh will become a first-class industrial State in the country. At one end you will have a first-class commercial State and at the other you will have a first-class industrial State, and this alone can solve our problems. This alone can solve the problem of Bengal and of any other State. Orissa wants Kharswan and Seraikella. If we have that one big State, we can solve all such problems. The big Bombay State was brought into being by the invisible hand of God. Let that hand of God come here, in the case of Purva Pradesh. We Biharis never believe in deciding the question in the streets. Whatever is decided in the Lok Sabha, whatever is decided by Parliament, we will abide by that. (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are not burning trams in Calcutta.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will have their own opportunity to speak standing, but now they are continuing to talk while sitting.....

Shri L. N. Mishra: If Bengalis are apprehensive of the Bihari majority, have the Oriyas, have our friends the Assamese, in order to have a balance, and have this Purva Pradesh comprising of these States. Our Home Minister raised the question of border with East Pakistan, and if you want to solve the problem of Eastern India, you cannot do it without bringing into being one united State of these States that I mentioned and that will be a strong and united State along the boundary of East Pakistan. Strategically, from the point of view of defence and from all points of view relating to industrial and economic development of the country, that will be a first-class State. Labourers from Bengal can go to the tea gardens there. There will be one State and they all will belong to one State no matter whether they come from Patna or Cooch Bihar. After 10 or 15 years this State will be as good a State as Bombay. If you want to make this a big State like Bombay I think you can only do it with the creation of a Purva Pradesh comprising of all these four States of Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

Lastly, if we are not going to be heard, in any case, I suggest, or repeat the suggestion made by my friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, that you give us the link between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. That is our territory. You are going to take it from us. I would appeal to my Bengali friends that they are not going to gain anything from it. I would appeal to them not to disturb that portion. If it is not going to do any good to you, if it does some good to us, leave that territory to us. If you want to satisfy your whims, have it. You are having it in spite of our protests. But, if you are at all serious, please do not disturb us in this manner as it will be difficult for us to run the industrial centre around Jamshedpur.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to thank you for having called one who does not either belong to Bengal or Bihar to take part in the discussion on this motion. I have carefully read the report of the Joint Committee as well as the 13 minutes of dissent beginning with the note of dissent by Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Supreme Court Advocate, who has become the supreme advocate of linguism.

He has begun the minute by saying that Bengal has suffered very much for the cause of freedom and, therefore, it expects justice and fair-play at this time. I do not know what he means? Does he mean to say that other States did not make any sacrifice in the cause of freedom? Of course, we bow our head to Bengal, because it led us, but it could not be denied that other States also contributed their share in the sacrifice for

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freedom. Then again, supposing a State or an individual did not sacrifice for the cause of freedom, does he mean to say that the State or the individual concerned would not have fair-play and justice? I am sure he does not mean that.

We know there have been cases of persons, individuals and groups of associations who were lined against us when the freedom struggle was going on, and now we are the foremost in voicing the cause of these people who were then against us. For instance, take the case of Communist Party. Where was it when we were fighting and struggling under the 'Quit India' movement. It was supporting the Britishers. But now the Communists are the foremost to fight for linguistic States.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Where were you at the time of the I.N.A. Movement in 1945? You were with Casey.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Wherever we were, now we are all here in the Parliament.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I may also remind you, Sir, about the Hindu Mahasabha, whose President Shri N. C. Chatterjee happens to be. He has set out a number of points pleading for Bengal and, what are they? He has said that it is the smallest Part A State and therefore more territory should be added to it. Is it any argument? By taking so much territory from Bihar is it going to become bigger? Will it not remain the smallest Part A State in the whole country? It will remain so.

Then there are other arguments advanced by him. One argument appealed to me and it is because of that I thought I should intervene in this debate. It is the question of rehabilitation of the refugees from East Bengal. I know it is a serious problem. But it is a serious problem which cannot be faced by Bengal alone. I know from my personal experience that this attitude of my Bengali friends, these claims that they have put forward, have come in the way of rehabilitation of refugees. I have been to Assam, Bihar, Orissa. They do not want to settle the refugees there because they are afraid that later on the number of Bengali-speaking people will increase in these border areas and there will be a demand that these areas should be transferred to Bengal. So, this very demand, this very claim has come in the way of the settlement and rehabilitation of refugees. Therefore, this problem is not going to be solved by having a few bits of territories from this or that State.

As has been stated just now by the Member who has spoken before me, the solution lies in having a bigger union, an Eastern State of India, a Purva Pradesh, in which we can settle not only one crore of people but even many more than that without having any need to send them to Hyderabad and other other places. I know in West Germany they received more than 90 lakhs of refugees. They have not only been settled but have been absorbed in the economy of the country and there is shortage of human workers there. They are having workers from Italy and other countries. So, I submit, if all these three or four States are combined into one State, I know it is going to be a State which can absorb not only one crore and twenty lakhs of our Hindu friends from East Bengal, but even many more. It can provide employment to people from other States also. I know many people from Uttar Pradesh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Balia and other places go to Calcutta and other industrial areas to find a living.

It was argued here that the Home Minister did not say anything about the merger because, the Communist Leader thought, this merger idea has been given up and it was because of the pressure of the people. It is not because of that. Even at the time when the idea of merger started, I had my own fears. I had submitted that

it was not the opportune time for launching that campaign because. after all, the virus of linguism was there, which originated with the leaders but which had permeated down and it was not possible to eradicate it within the short time or just to reverse the gear all of a sudden. Not only that. There were forces which were working against the merger of the two States.

What are those forces? Even the people in Congress ranks were not very much in favour of it. Why? Because, if the two States are merged there will not be place for all the 60 or 70 Ministers and Deputy Ministers. If the two States are merged, then there will not be need for two Chief Secretaries, two I. G. Police and all that. There will not be need for duplication of these officers. Therefore, they were interested in working against this merger. Then again, there were political parties who have got the elections before their eyes. They felt that in smaller units they can make themselves more effective and if the two States are merged they will have no place.

But the people were already infected with the virus of linguism and, therefore, it was not possible to bring them this view at this stage. But I think that the idea of merger will have better chance in the future. I can say that the climate for bigger States is more favourable today than it was ever. It is not only the Prime Minister who has categorically stated that the Congress does not stand for linguistic States, but this House also has registered its decision by a substantial majority that there will be no linguistic States and that it is in favour of having bigger bilingual or multilingual States.

Sir, I do not stand here to condemn the attitude of the Bengalis or to sympathise with the Biharis. After reading the minutes of dissent, particularly the minutes of dissent by Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha, my Bihari friends and some others any judge, will say that the shoe is on the other leg. I ask my friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee to hand over these minutes of dissent to any judge. If justice and fair-play has not been done, it is to Bihar. But if I ask the Biharis to accept it today, it is in the hope and belief that this is a short-lived measure. It is going to be changed and changed for the better. It will not be a merger of Bengal and Bihar as was desired by the leaders of the Congress but it will be a merger of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Under the proposed merger of Bengal and Bihar, Bengalees were naturally apprehensive. They felt that one section will be in a majority and the other in a minority, if there was a division according to language. But if there is going to be a merger of four States, there is no question of one against the other.

Shri K. K. Basu: There is no chance of accepting it.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It will not depend upon your goodwill. The people will accept that.

Shri K. K. Basu: There are no white caps there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member continue.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I know many things how my friends change their views. One knows what is happening in Russia today. Only ten months ago, they were singing a different tune. After seeing what has happened in Russia, the Communists have adjusted themselves, and have changed their tune. Therefore I do not mind what they say. What happened in this House leads me to hope and believe that the climate for a bigger bilingual State in all the regions of India is brighter. It is much more favourable today than it ever was. I have no doubt that after the heat and dust of controversy have subsided and the virus of linguism which had permeated the people's thought and actions is eradicated or counteracted, when all the heat is over, they will realise that with the addition of three thousand or four

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thousand square miles of territory this way or that way will not solve the problem. Even if the disputing parties get what they wanted, they will not be able to satisfy their requirements. Their requirements cannot be met by one single State. Their requirements have to be met by the whole nation, or at least by a State which has got a sufficient area and sufficient scope for economic development.

I have been to Assam. I know there is much scope for development there —agricultural, economic, horticultural, etc. But then those people were suspicious and they would not allow the Bengalis to come in and settle there. They were afraid that later on a demand will be raised in the name of Bengali that that area should also be transferred to Bengal. Therefore, I think that these transfers are not going to solve the problem. I hope that when Dr. B. C. Roy said that this is not the end of the claims, he was only thinking of a broader picture of the nation. It is he who was talking so enthusiastically of a merger a few months ago. When he said that this is not the end of the claims of West Bengal, I interpret it this way, namely, that after the elections are over, people will realise that the present solution is not going to meet or satisfy the needs of West Bengal. He will then go round and will be able to persuade the people of West Bengal to accept a better solution i.e. merger of the four States.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Not before elections.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: You will not allow it before the elections.

Shri K. K. Basu: If he comes back to power again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us wait for the elections! The hon. Member will go on.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I wanted to point out one aspect of the matter. It is not because there was a defeat for the ruling party in a by-election that there is a change in these proposals. There were people in the Congress itself who had warned the people against such an interpretation by the other parties. It is in writing and it is in papers. It is not that something unforeseen had happened and because of that there has been a change in these proposals. The major opposition group has been saying many things so many times, but they have proved to be false prophets, more than once.

Now, I shall put this question here and now to Shri H. N. Mukerjee. By satisfying their ambition on the basis of language and by bringing the Bengali people together, will he be able to solve the problem of refugee rehabilitation? Will he be able to do that? I say that he is only going to add to the difficulties and complications of the problem. I have seen the conditions. I have had to face the problem of the refugees. I had to bring round the different States to take refugees for rehabilitation and they made it clear that they would never settle the question of difficulty in solving the problem of refugees on the borders. So, I ask my Bihari friends not to be carried away by what Dr. B. C. Roy said and what others said. They must realise that the trend of events in India is such that we cannot have unilingual States. We must have bigger States. As was pointed out by the Home Minister today, it is not on the principle of corridor that territory is being transferred but on grounds of strategy. But then, I ask, will it not be better strategy that our border should be under one bigger state instead of a small state. Because it is not possible to achieve it today, it does not mean that we will not be having it later on. In that spirit, I ask my Bihari friends to accept this Bill. This Bill is not logical; I concede it. It may not be based on sound reasoning. In certain respects it may not be just. Still, what does it matter if the solution is otherwise? We should try to work the scheme and hope for a bigger bilingual State.

I would also like to appeal to my Bengali friends. I have got sympathy and respect for their sentiments. I have had something to do with the political workers in West Bengal. I know how they have been feeling. I have been in touch with them and I was in charge of the rehabilitation work. I know their difficulties. But I would request them to take a long range view of things. They must look to the future. There is unemployment among the educated classes, and that is a very big problem by itself. How are you going to solve it? We can solve it by having a bigger State where everyone living in that State could feel that there is sufficient scope for him to get employment and to settle down.

When I was listening to the speeches here, it was made out that even the population figures had been tampered with. If the figures are wrong, is there any difficulty in having a fresh census? There was a suggestion for a referendum. But there was no reply to it. It was only today that I was reminded of a couplet by a poet which runs thus:

हमारा तुम्हारा, तुम्हारा हमारा
हमारे तुम्हारे, हमारा तुम्हारा

"What is mine is yours; what is yours is mine, and there will be no question of mine and thine between us".

So, I visualise a day when there will be a big multilingual State in the eastern region. When I spoke on the States Reorganisation Bill, I had said that things had gone so far that I had sufficiently strong reasons to press for the acceptance of a solution of the bigger bilingual Bombay which I felt was the right solution. Then I did not realise that developments would take place in the way they did. There is a hidden hand which is working behind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is usual to conclude a speech by a couplet and not to continue after quoting a couplet.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I want to say about the hidden hand. The hidden hand does not work to order.

Shri Gadgil: It is working in Ahmedabad.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It may work there, but it will work only for a short time. We must realise that once we are on the right path, we will be avoiding many more difficulties which might come in the way. Shri Gadgil may be feeling otherwise. I do hope that after all he has realised the errors of his ways and his decisions to submit to the laws of the land is firm. But still, it is not easy to get over our past thoughts and actions. I submit that the hidden hand may not work today in the form and in the way in which it worked the other day. But I have no doubt that the hidden hand always works and it works for the best of everyone. It may happen one year or two years afterwards. But I am sure that the State of Eastern India or Poorva Pradesh is going to come into being earlier than many of us might think of. With these words, I support this Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I welcome this Bill with certain reservations. I welcome it because a link has been provided for unifying the two parts of West Bengal. It is not the question of the compactness of the States with which I am so much concerned as with the question of national interest, because the borders with East Pakistan will no longer be torn into three strips, but they will be now one; that is certainly a very desirable thing, from the point of view of national defence and national security. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. But the reason why I welcome it most is because it marks the triumph—partial triumph, no doubt, but nevertheless the triumph —of the principle of linguistic reorganisation, for which our nation has so long stood. Instead of making nefarious attempts to impose a merger of the two States, it is a matter of great pride that the people of Bengal have like one man risen against it and defeated this nefarious proposal.

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Mr. Saksena has waxed eloquent over the virtues of a merger; some Bihari friends have also waxed eloquent over the benefits of a merger. One hon. Member has stated that it would create a big State; but, really, a merger would in the first place defeat the democratic aspirations of all the people participating in the merged State of having the administration carried on in their own language. Secondly, it would lead to all sorts of unhealthy quarrels. As a matter of fact, not to speak of forming one State, it would probably result in at least two or three States because of the different factions fighting against one another. With Shri Babu and Vidhan Babu pulling on one side and Anugraha Babu pulling on the other side, each would try to win the others and all the different factions would try to win some part of the opposition; in that way unhealthy factions would develop.

Apart from that, the merger idea goes completely against the ideals for which we have stood, namely, the ideals of linguistic reorganisation, because, for reasons which I shall give later, linguistic reorganisation is really the most democratic solution of our country's problems. The areas that are being transferred are largely Bengali-speaking and that is why I welcome this Bill; but my reservations are that this linguistic principle has not been carried to its logical conclusion.

The Home Minister complained that everyone has not been satisfied with the States Reorganisation Bill or with this Bill. If everyone has not been satisfied, then the responsibility rests squarely on the Central Government, because they have departed from the principles to which they had been solemnly pledged. I was amazed to find that the Prime Minister the other day had the temerity to say that Congress no longer stands by the principle of unilingual States. Even as late as the 7th November, 1947, in answer to a short notice question, the Prime Minister stated that the Congress accepted the principle of linguistic reorganisation.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Look at the proceedings; don't say "question". Today the Prime Minister says that the Congress no longer sticks to it. He may not have any compunctions in going back on solemn pledges, but we do have compunction in doing so. The Congress has gone back on those pledges introducing irrelevant considerations like administrative convenience, economic convenience, catchment area and so forth, which can be urged to support territorial claims by both sides on both sides. If the Congress had stuck to the old principles, of linguistic reorganisation, then all that would have happened is that there might have been a dispute whether a particular area linguistically belongs to this side or that side. That would not have been difficult to solve. That dispute could have been easily solved by an impartial body. Constitute an impartial boundary commission; tell them to decide on the basis of language to which State a particular unit would belong. Take the village as the unit and allocate it to different areas. You might differ from the conclusions of the boundary commission, but, if the boundary commission was a commission of integrity, all the parties concerned would have accepted its decisions and there would have been no dissatisfaction. In that way reorganisation could have been effected without any hitch. But today they have departed from it and they blame the people for dissatisfaction. We stick to those old principles—those glorious national traditions—and we have no feeling of being guilty of having committed some treason against the country.

We are frequently told to choose today whether we are Indians first or Bengalis or Biharis or Oriyas first. I do not see the validity of this choice; there is no question of first or second here. I want to make it very clear and I want to say it with the strongest emphasis at my command. We are Indians. I am an Indian and Bengali at the same time; and, there is no reason why I cannot be both at the

same time. As soon as you bring in the question of first or second, you disrupt both India and Bengal, or both India and Bihar, or Uttar Pardesh or Orissa, as the case may be. Therefore, this question of first and second is utterly fallacious; it is contrary to the traditions of nationalism which we have been pursuing; it is contrary to our way of thinking from 1920 onwards, when the Congress accepted the theory of linguistic reorganisation. Today it is said that we should be ashamed of thinking ourselves as Bengalis or Maharashtrians or Gujaratis. If our National Anthem had been written today, I know that many including the Prime Minister would have shuddered. What does it say:

पंजाब, सिंघ, गजरात, मराठा,
द्राविड, उत्कल, बंगा ।

All these are mentioned distinctly as parts of India and that is really our tradition; that is what we stand for. So, it is not we who should be ashamed of being anti-national; it is the Congress and those who support this line of thinking who should be ashamed of betraying noble principles. Having betrayed these noble principles, what has happened? All sorts of claims are made with all kinds of considerations—administrative convenience, economic viability, economic convenience, catchment areas and what not—as if we were making claims on a foreign country. The result is most ugly quarrels are indulged in not by the people of different parties, but by people of the same party in the different sects. Mr. Saksena has framed the charge of disruption of nationalism against our party. If there has been any disruption of nationalism, the most guilty party is Mr. Saksena's party in this case. I have not the time to answer the flings made at the Communists. I shall only give three facts and shall have done with it, unless you give me another five or six minutes more.

3 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has five minutes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I meant five minutes in addition.

The point is, about 1942 it was the Prime Minister who said that if Netaji Subhas Bose came to India at the head of a Japanese army he would meet him with bullets. Rightly or wrongly—wrongly perhaps—we were of the same opinion. In 1945, November, when people were being shot down in the streets of Calcutta, the Congress leaders went there, had an interview with the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Casey, and immediately afterwards issued a statement asking the people to remain non-violent—not a word of condemnation of the British hooligans. In 1946, during the Royal Indian Navy mutiny, the Congress leaders asked the boys of the Navy to call off the mutiny, assured them protection, and then they were sent to prison. Nothing was done. That is the record of patriotism, and I do not wish to say anything more. I could have said much more if you had given me time for it.

Now, I come to the real points. I said that this departure from the principle had induced ugly quarrels and demands on all kinds of considerations which are absolutely irrelevant. It has been said by many Bihar Members that by making concessions to Bengal, Bihar would be deprived of an unbroken communication between Ranchi and Dhanbad or between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. We are not passing over a foreign country in order to do that. What is the difficulty? We are not passing over a foreign country. The only justification of the link in the case of West Bengal is that the border on the side of East Pakistan should not be in strips. There are many difficulties if it is in strips in two States. There is the law and order problem. There is the smuggling problem, for example. Smugglers across the border from Pakistan, who bring their goods into Bihar, escape to Bengal in order to escape the consequences. Smugglers who bring goods into Bengal escape to Bihar to avoid the consequences. Now, this way, when a foreign border

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is involved, it is better to have it in one State instead of having it in strips. That is why the link has been given, and not an inch has been given more than is desirable in order to bring about this compactness of the border. But, is there any foreign border on the other side? There is not. All that they have to do is to go over a road. There is no difficulty in it. So, where does the question of compactness arise? Before the integration of States, for going to Jamshedpur, Bihar had to pass over the States of Saraikella and Kharswan which were not either in Bengal or Orissa or in British India either. No difficulty arose then. What is the difficulty today?

So far as the non-Bengalis who happen to be in the territories of Kishenganj are concerned, they must be protected; their rights must be protected. And we can say that our party will strive for the fullest protection of their rights. We shall try to see that the wishes of the States Reorganisation Commission are respected and that refugees are not foisted on them. Because, it is a densely populated area. As a matter of fact, in other parts of Bengal where refugees have been sought to be foisted on local peasantry, we have stood against it. We have said: this is not the way it should be done. One set of people should not be deprived of their land; one set of people should not be uprooted in order to provide land to other uprooted people. There are lands belonging to big people. You can take them, and that way the rehabilitation problem may be solved. Therefore, there is no fear of that, and we will fuliy strive for the protection of their rights.

Now, this way partly the demands of Bengal, and, what is more, the demands of linguistic reorganisation have been met. But there are other areas in Bihar which are indisputably Bengali-speaking, such as areas in **Purnea, areas in Dhalbhum sub-division**, areas in Santal Parganas, and areas in the Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district which are Bengali-speaking. The West Bengal Congress has demanded whole areas of different districts. It has not based its claim on linguistic considerations; but, true to the modern Congress tradition, it has based its claims on the basis of administrative convenience, catchment, economic considerations and so forth. Now, we stick to linguistic considerations and, therefore, we have not demanded the whole of these areas. What we say is, let a Boundary Commission go into these things—Purnea, Dhanbad, Dhalbhum, Santal Parganas—and demarcate the Bengali-speaking areas, which undoubtedly are there. And let those areas be integrated into Bengal which are contiguous to the State of West Bengal. Let the other areas remain with Bihar.

As regards Purulia, it is too late to say that it is not Bengali-speaking. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has quoted many things for the purpose of proving that it is not Bengali-speaking. We do not rely on the Census of 1951 or the recount of 1955-56 which has been done in an atmosphere where one side or the other is interested in influencing the result. The other thing she has quoted is the opinion of some Reverend who has said that thirty years ago the courts were being addressed in Hindi and Urdu, but that today it is not being done. That does not show that it is not a Bengali-speaking area. That does not even show that the Bengalis are in a minority there. That only shows that the administrators of those times, who were perhaps the ideological predecessors of the Congress administrators of today, those administrators tried to suppress the Hindi language. That is only what it shows, nothing more. On the other hand there is the authority of Grearson who has stated that they are Bengali-speaking. Apparently he had no particular reason to be partial to one community or another. And at that time there was no question of these claims and counter-claims, and in any case, as an Englishman he is not supposed to be partisan of one party or another. He has said that they are

Bengalis, and I think we can fairly accept it.

As regards those areas in which there is doubt, we have advocated a Boundary Commission. Therefore, we do not take our stand on the necessity of rehabilitation. We do not take our stand on the securing of catchment areas, of economic convenience, etc. Those things can be had by adjustments with our sister States. We do not claim territories for these purposes. But why we claim it is this. We stick to the principle of linguistic reorganisation. The necessity of sticking to the principle of linguistic reorganisation does not mean that we think that we are separate. But it is for the simple reason that if you have a State in which one language is spoken, as far as possible of course, then it is most conducive to the democratic administration of the State. What we need for democratic administration is that the people should be able to participate in the administration, people should be able to understand the ways of the administration and if this is the intention then the administration has to be carried on in the language of the people and if that is done it would be most conducive to the growth of democracy.

Shri B. Mahata (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum) *began speaking in Bengali.*

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt. East): How will the speech be recorded? Have you any arrangement for recording it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to supply an English translation of his speech.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): He knows Hindi; he can speak in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he knows Hindi, he ought to have expressed himself in that language so that others may understand.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): He cannot express himself well in Hindi.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On a point of order. Permission for speaking in a language other than Hindi or English is given only when the Member does not know either English or Hindi. If the Member knows Hindi, I think it is not permissible for him to speak in another language. In Parliament itself the Member has spoken in Hindi in the past.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have enquired from the hon. Member. Permission is only granted when the Member cannot express either in English or in Hindi. When he cannot express himself in either of the two, then only permission is to be granted. That is why I enquired of him whether he can speak in Hindi. He says he cannot. I take it at his word. If he can speak in Hindi, then he ought to speak in Hindi. Now a particular question has been put, has the hon. Member ever spoken in Hindi in this House?

Some Hon. Members: Of course; many times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can the hon. Member express himself adequately in Hindi?

Shri B. Mahata: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then permission is granted to him because the adjective "adequately" is there.

Shri B. Mahata *continued in Bengali.*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I know if the hon. Deputy-Speaker is following all this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not a word.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Interjections from that side also I do not think were followed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: We do not follow Pandit Thakur Das's speeches also in Urdu.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not asking my friend. I am only asking the Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not been following it because I cannot do so it in spite of my best efforts, but it is being tape-recorded. If there is anything unparliamentary, the Speaker has the choice or the power to get it expunged. So, we can see it afterwards when the translation is available. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not my objection that there is any thing unparliamentary. I only wanted to know it as a fact whether the speech is being followed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might have that credit; I am not following it.

Shri B. Mahata*: My amendments are Nos. 28, 29, 31, and 33 relating to clause 3 and No. 34 relating to a new clause No. 3A.

The aim of my first amendment is that the Bengali-speaking areas of Purnea should go to West Bengal and that the mark of the deplorable truncation of further Bengali-speaking territories made by the unkindest cut with the sharp knife of the decision of the Joint Committee as a gift of the Independence Day of the 15th of August to the bleeding and woe-striken humanity of the vivisected Bengal of today, should be removed from the pages of history. The Bill itself, as was originally proposed by the sponsors, was an embodiment of gross injustice, in disregard to the truth of the facts and as well as of the national and equitable fixed principles; and also was an embodiment of naked partiality and even, I am constrained to say, of an attempt to deprive a people of their legitimate national rights in pursuance of their weak-kneed appeasement policy to gratify a section of people who are their favourite.

People hoped,—perhaps they hoped against hope, that the Joint Committee would take the whole matter into consideration as was needful for a real and thorough reorganisation of States with a view to secure, to the maximum, the progress and the development of the people all over India. And for that reason, they thought, that the Joint Committee would rectify the wrongs done to the people of the Bengali-speaking areas of the adjoining States of West Bengal. Instead of doing any thing towards amelioration, the Joint Committee has made the Bill worse, by taking away a good portion of flesh more from the bleeding wounds therein, made by the Bill. So the Joint Committee has miserably failed to do the duty which was entrusted upon them.

The case for the demand of West Bengal is a great issue of national importance. It is not the question of gain or loss of West Bengal Government or of any other Government concerned. It is the question of the future and the progress and the development of the people concerned. This case requires a comprehensive approach to the issues involved. If the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar and Assam be immensely benefited by their being in a State of their linguistic affinity, then, what debars them from their having that desirable opportunity? We have thoroughly understood the meaning of all those objections raised in the name of security of India and administrative consideration etc. What more administrative impediments can there be than those which are created in the lives of millions of people who are to rot in an unnatural atmosphere and an artificial administrative life which is run in tune with that of a State whose administration is conducted through the medium of a language other than their mother-tongue? If we can very easily remove the artificial barrier and can give those areas their rightful and desirable place, without causing any harm to anybody, then why should we not do

*English translation of Bengali speech.

that and for what reason. It may be that the vanity of the State from which this portion will go out might be wounded and it may take it wrongly as their personal loss. But the territories are nobody's personal property, and any false notion of self-respect and of personal loss is not the concern of the nation. Otherwise, no change could have been possible—no change amongst all these changes that have been made so far about the reorganisation of States or the Zamindary Abolition or about the nationalisation of certain properties etc.

It is not the question of deciding which territories belongs to whom; but it is a question to decide with which place certain territories have the linguistic, cultural and social affinity. Then rightly those territories belong to that place from the points of national principles desirable for the reorganisation scheme. Any step with regard to the reorganisation of State should have to be guided by the consideration of the well-being of the people concerned,—in their administrative life, their social and cultural life as well as by the consideration of the interest of the country as a whole. Judging from this point of view, the linguistic principle is of the paramount importance as a guiding principle in the reorganisation of States.

For this reason, it is my firm belief that in the reorganisation of States, the linguistic principle is the supreme criterian that should be applied to the extreme extent till it comes in conflict vitally and really with other considerations of great national importance, such as, security of India, interest of the nation as a whole. Surely, the linguistic principle should have to fulfil those necessary pre-conditions. Hence we demanded that the Bengali-speaking areas should be integrated into a State on the linguistic principle. And despite all mischievous propaganda and concocted facts and figures made with a view to camouflage the linguistic position of those areas, we have established, beyond doubt our contention that those areas as demanded by us are out and out Bengali-speaking. But the authorities concerned and the Joint Committee has turned down our completely legitimate demand.

They termed that demand of ours as parochial. They become furious when we demand that they should reorganise the territories of the eastern India on the linguistic principle. They raise all and sundry pleas to reject our demand. And as a whitewash, what they have done with regard to the linguistic demands of the people of the eastern territories, is nothing but unprincipled messing of things therein complicating more the complicated issues. All these they do, after carving out, clearly on linguistic principle, practically all the States all over India excepting these neglected few in the eastern region. The States of Southern and Northern India have been reorganised on linguistic principle. Even the bi-lingual State has been formed on linguistic basis, by uniting two distinctive linguistic regions. We do not blame the authorities concerned for that. Because they have espoused there the right cause and the demand of the people and that of the principle. But when we ask for the same justice to be done and the same dictation of necessities to be respected in regard to our case also, they curse us as being parochial and so on. But the time has come to judge whether people's apprehension is justified that this attitude of theirs is the outcome of a programme calculated to subdue a few linguistic sections of people in furtherance of the objects of their imperialistic linguism born out of their linguistic imperialism.

No doubt, this scientific principle of linguistic state has been abused by men who are parochial. But the principle should not be identified with the abuse made in regard to it. Hindi as a State language has given rise to a kind of imperialistic attitude in some of the people whose

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mother-tongue is Hindi. For that reason we do not shun Hindi. So our approach must be rational and we should not lose our balance of mind because of complicated situations. We must clear up complication, discourage the reactionaries and subdue the intransigent elements, and give rightful place to the linguistic principle and hear the dictation of truth and reason. But neither the linguistic principle, nor the dictation of truth and reasons have been followed; and in the petty adjustments that have been made, even common sense, I am afraid, has been found wanting. My second amendment is the reaction of the glaring instance of the same.

My district Manbhum has been cut into four pieces—three by the S.R.C. and in addition to that one by the Government of India. The S.R.C. first enunciated the theory that a district is to be considered divided into two sub-districts, if a river flows between them. And this theory was applied only to the case of Manbhum, whereby, by a stroke of pen, Dhanbad and Purulia became divided into two districts. Before the ink of their pen dried, they truncated atonce Chas thana from Purulia with the opinion that Chas is contiguous to Dhanbad, though river is flowing between Dhanbad on one side and Chas and Purulia on the other! Chas is a part and parcel of Purulia, geographically, linguistically and culturally. The people therein are Bengali-speaking. There is no reason whatsoever, why Chas would be truncated from Purulia. If even Chas would have any separate linguistic character of its own other than that of Purulia, yet, according to the principle enunciated by the S.R.C. themselves it should not have been taken out from Purulia. Their principle was that the solidarity of a district unit should not be disturbed, even if any portion of it has a separate linguistic claim. Here in the case of Chas, no separate linguistic claim is involved. Chas has been proved to be a Bengali-speaking area by any kind of proof that has been considered to be reliable. Chas is contiguous to Purulia and not to Dhanbad, in accordance with the S.R.C. theory. So the fate of the people of Chas is being played upon, due to only a wrong notion, on the part of the S.R.C. about the geographical position of the places concerned. This has been pointed out to everybody concerned. There have passed many a phase of appellate hearing in between the times. But the mistake stands out and goes on; we do not know why? This is the nature of the reorganisation in regard to our case! So I request that Parliament should rectify the wrong.

This amendment of mine draws the attention of the members to a similar kind of wrong done to Manbhum, and done for no reason whatsoever. It is the case of Chandil thana and Patamda P.S. S.R.C. recommended their being with Purulia as well as their amalgamation with West Bengal. But Government of India, has sliced away the portions from Purulia, for the reason that their remaining in Bihar will facilitate a water project of Tata Co. It is no reason at all. No individual Company can be given a piece of territory on asking. No district unit can be mutilated in this way for the sake of such companies. And it is more so, when the State concerned is not willing or desirous to have such things done. Not to speak of the facilities for water projects by individual companies, even if it would be for the sake of water projects by the State, such a transfer would be considered to be unsupportable, according to the Chief Minister of Bihar. He says that:

> "I must also say that never before has one heard of the territory of one State being

transferred to another for the sake of implementation of a certain river project. It is a very dangerous principle which the S.R.C. has laid down."

So, it is clear that the Government of Bihar has surely not asked for those areas, to be consistent with that view. So we are at a loss why Chandil and Patamda has been truncated from their integrated whole—the land of their culture and language. These areas are purely Bengali-speaking areas, situated in a compact geographical unit. On the other hand these areas are the natural boundaries of the district, there being a big river at the extremities of these areas. By this unnatural separation, the people of these areas will have to suffer imense hardships from the points of administrative facility and geographical convenience also. They will have to go to a far off place and to expend a good amount of money every time and to bear the hardships, in order to go to their future district law courts. If the linguistic and cultural affinity is there, if it is geographically one with Manbhum, if it is not wanted by the state of Bihar, why this truncation then? There is no reason why the future and the progress of the lakhs of people would be sacrificed and played with, for the sake of an absurd proposition only that it would facilitate a water project of an individual company, when the benefit of both can be had, if these portions go to West Bengal? The principle laid by the S.R.C. in regard to a district unit has again been violated in the case of Chandil and Patamda. I hope the House will realise the absurdity involved in the matter, and would rectify the wrong, which does not require so much understanding as to enter into the merits and demerits of the big principle.

As regards my fourth amendment, my contention is that the name Manbhum is the real name of the district, it has a historical background and tradition. If names "Purulia" and "Dhanbad" are taken for denoting separate districts then, the historical name 'Manbhum' goes out of the picture. It is a matter of respecting a tradition and the wishes of the people to retain their historical tradition when there is no harm to do so. It is a matter of keeping up the association of thoughts that are interconnected with the name. So I think Manbhum should be given the right to live as Manbhum.

Now I am coming to my fifth amendment. In it I have demanded that all the Bengali-speaking areas which are not being included into Bengal just on the appointed day, should be declared to be included on the expiry of the six months from the appointed day. The reason is that, though these areas are purely Bengali-speaking, yet when, by false propaganda and concocted data, atmosphere has been vitiated, we want to give a chance to re-examine or verify the tested facts, within this six months, and to take away from those territories such portions as are to be found Hindi-speaking. It is a gesture of goodwill and considerateness on our part. I would hope that you would realise the justication of the stand and support this amendment.

On linguistic principle and on the strength of the facts and reasons, we have demanded :—

(i) the whole of Dhanbad Sub-Division;

(ii) the whole of Dhalbhum Sub-Division;

(iii) from Santhal Pargana District—

(a) Jamtara Sub-division;

(b) Pakur Sub-division;

(c) Rajmahal Sub-division excluding Sahibgung Thana;

(d) South Dumka of Dumka Subdivision; and such other areas as are Bengali-speaking in the Sub-division.

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(e) Koro Taluk in Deoghar Sub-division and such other areas which are Bengali-speaking in the Sub-Division.

(iv) And such other Bengali-speaking areas of Purnea, as have not been included in the Section 3.

That these places are inhabited by the Bengali-speaking people in an overwhelming majority, has been ascertained by, and can easily be found from, the cultural, social, educational, religious and administrative life of the people in these areas—from their records of rights, official records, books, notices, bills, songs, proverbs and every thing. It will seem like a news to many that the majority of the Adibasi groups here have not any dialect of their own; and they speak only Bengali; and those who speak their dialects almost invariably use Bengali as their subsidiary language. From all previous dependable census figures also it has been clearly established that these territories are Bengali-speaking. Yet these territories have not been included intc West Bengal.

It is regrettable that, despite those undeniable truths, the protagonist of Bihar claim have been relentlessly propagating false stories to blow away their existence, in this free country of ours, and it is more regrettable that the Government of India tackles the issues that are related to those facts without ascertaining the truth in the controversies, and gives at the same time importance to all those false and mischievous and motivated stories as well as the facts and figures concerned therewith. So this encouragement of the story-tellers have assumed strength day by day, due to this undesirable attitude taken by the Government.

Having been encouraged in this way, the protagonists of Bihar have made out stories in regard to these territories and specially Manbhum, that the majority of the people are not Bengali-speaking; that there is a big community called Kurmis whose language is Kurmali which is akin to Hindi; that there are Adibasis in Manbhum who speak Mundari, Bhumij, Kora etc. in considerable percentage; and that the re-examination of the 1951 census has revealed the truth about the figures with regard to Manbhum.

I can say with all the emphasis I command that each of these facts are entirely baseless and motivated; and I challenge those who support these stories and theories to prove that these are not false, to the core. Let any one come to my place I will establish my contention before any impartial observer or commission.

I myself belong to the Kurmi community; and reside in Manbhum, nobody knows the facts regarding the Kurmi community or Manbhum better than myself; nobody who resides in Ranchi or in Patna. I do not know Kurmali, nor my forefathers did know the same. The language of our community is pure Bengali and Bengali alone and this community does not speak or know Kurmali; this theory is a myth. Only five percent of our community, who reside in two or three thanas contiguous to Ranchi and Hazaribagh speak along with their mother-tongue pure Bengali, a regional dialect, inappropriately called Kurmali; and they speak it with other communities who reside in these places. But this dialect has nothing to do with Hindi. This dialect is clearly an offshoot of Bengali. Hindi is completely unintelligle to the speakers of this Kurmali dialect. The cultural and educational life of these people who speak Kurmali are conducted through Bengali—and Bengali alone.

As regards Adibasi dialect, I can emphatically say that there is not a single soul in the whole of Sadar Manbhum who speaks or knows Mundari or Bhumij or Kora. Mundari is non-existent there and Bhumij and Kora denote two respective communities and not dialects. And the members would be surprised to hear

that all such Adibasi communities such as Bhumij, Kora, Deswali Majhi etc. have no tribal dialect of their own; the only language they know and speak is Bengali and pure Bengali. And no Adibasis in Manbhum, excepting Santhals, have dialect of their own. Yet, such motivated and false stories are being propagated unchecked months after months, years after years in order to perive the linguistic rights of the Bengali-speaking people in Bihar.

Recently the Census authorities in Bihar has published a booklet called Language Handbook which contains the result of a re-examination of the Census of 1951 with regard to Sadar Mahbhum; and which shows that the percentage of Bengali-speaking people in Sadar is less than the percentage shown in 1951 census. This is nothing but the outcome of a conspiracy. Take for instance the case of my village It is written in the Language Handbook that in the village of Jitan, out of 402 residents, 305 people speak Hindi, 88 persons Santhali and 8 persons Mundari. What a travesty of truth! The reality is that everybody in my village speaks Bengali, and not a single person speaks or understands or ever spoke or understood Hindi; and there is and never was anybody who speaks or ever spoke Santhali or Mundari in my village Jitan! The language Handbook is a bundle of connected and motivated figures; and I challenge that nobody would be able to show this figures are correct even for any one of villages of the entire Sardar Manbhum.

It is well known to everybody that various sorts of malpractices were perperated widely by the officers of the Government of Bihar with regard to census of 1951 relating to Manbhum and other Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar. Officers tried to coerce the enumerators to write the word 'Hindi' in place of the word 'Bengali'; and to fill up the enumeration slips with pencil and not ink; so that they would be able to manipulate statements by erasing out the contents. And for this purpose the officers actually opened secret centres where these kinds of manipulations were made. For all these things, enticement, threatening and all sorts of other coercive and illegal methods were adopted by the officers concerned and the Government of Bihar widely oppressed the people in order to make them submit to the wishes and designs of the Government: that is ,to make false statement with regard to their language. The people of Manbhum lodged numerous complaints to the Government of India, bringing in serious charges against the officials concerned, of corruptions and manipulation with regard to the census of 1951, but no remedy has ever been found. We have declared that 1951 census is nothing but a piece of forgery. These are the backgrounds on which stand the claim that Manbhum is Hindi-speaking area.

These are the basis of the facts that are being used to counteract the legitimate demand of ours. These are the ways that are being taken recourse to by the exponants of Bihar demand in order to deprive a people of their rights and future progress. And the Government is callous even in regard to their duty to punish these national wrong doers who try to mislead the countrymen in their decisions! Facts and data are of great importance in a national life and in the national programmes in any country. But here in our country, the Government is allowing interested quarters to play with and abuse the facts. This trend of things must be done away with. Either the truth and reality of a fact should be recognised, or, if there be any doubt about any fact the truth of the same should be ascertained through proper procedures, before taking any decision upon it. For this reason, I have proposed my sixth amendment. Though I have no doubt about the linguistic position of those territories, yet I want that let there be a thorough re-examination for the satisfaction of all concerned and for ending the controversy for good; and above all for the reason

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that the decision regarding this great issue of the reorganisation should not be made haphazard, by leaving the relevant facts to be in a clumsy state. I hope the House will understand this stand of mine and would support which is reasonable and just.

The exponents of Bihar's claim have raised the question of plebiscite and contended that they have full support of the people of Manbhum. As regards their claim about this public support, I can definitely say that it is also entirely baseless. The Government of Bihar has been trying for long to mobilise peoples' opinion in their favour by means of bribery in various ways such as Government loans, and agricultural and irrigation help etc, but in vain. Millions of public money is being squandered away and abused like anything in the name of irrigation and so on, which are really nothing but ways of bribery for the work which the handful of Government supporters lend. The Government have always failed to secure the support of the people excepting that of a negligible few who work for the Government as hired men. This is the real picture about the public support to the Government claim. The people of Manbhum want to go to West Bengal for their administrative facilities and for the sake of linguistic principle which they believe to be sound and beneficial. And the wishes of the people have been amply proved in many a great recent movements in Manbhum such as 'Janamukti Andolan'. 'Tusu Satyagraha' 'Banga Satyagraha Avijan' and other movements in which tens of thousands of people took part to protect and vindicate their linguistic and other rights which were being attacked and jeopardised by the Government of Bihar. Hundreds of people have been arrested —many of them have served the sentences of their convictions, many suffered attachment of properties by the Government. In all these, the robust determination and will of the people have been expressed leaving no question or doubt for any quarter. However, I think that the discussions relating to claims about people's support are redundent here, as I think that the question of plebiscite or of public support should not come in; with regard to matters which are to be guided by national principles accepted by the people of the country.

The people of my place as well as of other Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar do not want to remain in Bihar because they have realised that it is not possible for them to remain under the Government of Bihar with honour, safety and with such freedom as to enjoy their linguistic and other civic rights. They have experienced the reign of hatred, discrimination and maltreatment, pursued by the Government of Bihar under the promptings of provincialism and narrow sectarianism. Numerous instances are there to give reply to any effort to camouflague the same. There are instances of shameful mal-treatments perpetrated upon our revered leader Sri Atul Chandra Ghosh, Parichalak, Lok Sevak Sangha of Manbhum, who is well known to many of the members who are present here and whom the Bihar leaders had respected as their elder brother till to the time when this border dispute began. Even ladies including our revered mother Sreejukta Lavanya Prova Ghosh, wife of Sri Atul Chandra Ghosh has been maltreated by the goondas at the instigation of the police. I have been convicted for 3 years, with a fine for nearly two thousands rupees and out of which I had to spend 21 months in goal. Attempt was made by the agents and officers of the Government of Bihar to burn down my child along with other children, putting fire upon the building of an educational institution which was completely burnt to ashes. My wife was mal-treated by the police, but no investigation and no remedy was made therefor. This is the story of many a worker of my district who are fighting to defend their rights and

honour. Many of our workers and other people have been mercilessly beaten with lathis and deadly weapons by the agents and the police of the Government of Bihar: In some cases, workers were narrowly escaped from death. Shops of the Bengali people were looted by the hired goondas armed with deadly weapons, with the open help of the Magistrates, police and military under the Government of Bihar. Numerous false cases have been instituted against the workers and other Bengali people, for no other reason than that they are opposing the Government efforts to suppress their linguistic rights.

The Bill envisages to keep Chas thana in Bihar. A prominent worker of ours Sri Jagabandhu Bhattacharya, who is a man of saintly character and who is a resident of Chas thana was attacked openly by a gang of constables armed with lathis. Twenty to thirty severe blows of lathis fell upon his body splashing blood like any thing and making him senseless and his skull became ruptured. Others were also attached. This is the rule of the day. And if Chas remains in Bihar, you can imagine what would be the fate of those linguistic minorities under the Government of Bihar.

This is the condition with Chandil and Patamda also. In Chandil there is one of our constructive centres, Loke Savayatan mainly meant for female workers. It has also experienced, during the last eight years all sorts of oppressive and suppressive tactics from the part of Government of Bihar. The workers including its revered founder have been badly molested. Many conspiracies went on to demolish the Ashram. The female workers have been often threatened to be maltreated. This is going on like anything. Is it desirable that this thing be perpetrated by keeping Chandil and Patamda under the Bihar Government?

We have found no remedy. We approached the Central Congress and the Government of India times without number, asking them to check their subordinate organisations—the State Government and the State Congress, but in vain. Judging from what has happened in our lives, in the last eight years of Congress rule, we have realised that the Congress rule has made the Chapter of history of this period a thing of shame and consternation, full of ignominous acts of tyranny and misrule. The authorities want to gag the voice of conscience, by raising the question of international reputation. But I suffer from no false national prestige of mine. Neither are the people of our country responsible for all those misdoings done by the Congress rule, nor the Congress rule really enjoy the support of the people who are conscious of their rights and self-respect. I think the international prestige of ours will be enhanced, if we are bold enough to decry misrule in our own country and if we have the strength of mind for self-introspection. However, it is the undeniable truth that the Congress rule has failed to save us from the objective conditions that is the outcome of a linguistic imperialism which wants to suppress, for the sake of their self interest, the legitimate demand made on linguistic principle.

This is the picture in which we live. And so it is one of the grounds and a very strong ground in favour of the transfer to West Bengal of all the Bengali-speaking areas which are in Bihar. And these conditions justify the demand for providing safeguard for the linguistic and other minorities.

But I stand on the linguistic principle. And when the linguistic principle is there, we have had a way to solve to a great extent, the impasse created by this objective condition.

And for this reason, we do not want that the time limit for the appointed day would be extended. The more there will be delay in transfering these parts, the greater will be the opportunity of the Government of Bihar to oppress the people in a vindictive spirit for this proposed transfer.

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One word more. I do not support, and do not find any sense in, the proposition for making the Dhanbad-Tata road a national highway. I do not object to any proposal for making any road national highway, when it is required for the national purpose. When the requirement is not national, but it is from the dictation of a tendency which is parochial, then such a proposition is highly objectional.

I hope I have amply justified my contentions with facts and reasons, contentions with facts and reasons, which will earn the support of all the on principle and truth.

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर-मध्य) : जो यह कहा जाता है कि यह मामूली सी बात है और इसको सभी को मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये, मेरे विचार में ठीक नहीं है। एस० आर० बिल, (राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक) और एस० आर० सी० (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट है वह बिल्कुल एक सहल भावना से ली गई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे भाई ठाकुर दास जी हमको कह रहे थे कि इस में क्या है, यह कौन सी बड़ी बात है, थोड़ी बहुत जमीन इस तरफ से उस तरफ दी जा रही है, इसे तो आपको खुशी से मान लेना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरा सवाल है और मेरा ही क्यों, जहां तक हमारे सब बिहारी भाइयों का सवाल है, मैं उनकी ओर से भी यह कह सकता हूं कि यदि यह केवल छोटी सी बात होती तो हममें से किसी को भी इसे मानने में आपत्ति न होती। लेकिन जो भी चीज की जाये वह किसी सिद्धान्त को लेकर की जानी चाहिये। जितनी भी बातें हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बिल के सपोर्ट में कही हैं, उनमें से कोई भी बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। गृह मंत्री जी का हम बहुत आदर करते हैं और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि उनके नीचे रह कर हम ने एक वालेंटीयर (स्वयंसेवक) की हैसियत से काम किया है। उनके तथा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के प्रति सब के दिलों में और खास तौर से बिहारी भाइयों के दिलों में बड़ी भारी श्रद्धा है। लेकिन जो आर्गूमेंट (तर्क) इसके स्पोर्ट (समर्थन) में पेश किये गये हैं वे मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस से न तो बिहारी भाइयों को संतोष है और न ही बंगाली भाइयों को। तो यदि ऐसी बात है तो फिर यह चीज क्यों की जा रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

आज मैंने इस हाउस में सुना है कि हमारे बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बात कही है कि यहीं पर मामला खत्म नहीं होता है। यह तो थोड़ी सी ही मांग की गई है और हमारी मांग आगे बढ़ेगी और किस तरह की मांग की जायेगी, इसके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

इसका यह अर्थ निकल सकता है कि इस समय तो हम ने थोड़ा सा एरिया (क्षेत्र) मांगा है, बाद में हम यह कहेंगे कि संथाल परगना का क्षेत्र भी हमारे प्रदेश में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। आज ही हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट (साम्यवादी) भाई बड़े जोर से लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेट की बात कह रहे हैं। वे कह रहे है कि जो व्यक्ति अपनी भाषा बोलने वाले प्रदेश में रहेगा, वही ठीक तरह से रह सकेगा और काम कर सकेगा। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि क्या वह इस बात को भूल गए हैं कि भारतवर्ष के दो विभाग हो जाने के बाद क्या क्या नतीजे सामने आ रहे हैं। उन को यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि उन की इस मनोवृत्ति से वही नतीजे फिर हमारे सामने आयेंगे। आज जब लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेट (भाषाभाषीराज्य) की बातें की जाती हैं, तो हम को बड़े भयानक रूप से डर लगता है। हमें आशंका होती है कि यदि आज आप ने थोड़ी सी टेरीटरी (राज्य क्षेत्र) उधर दे दी, तो बाद में कहीं भी यह सवाल उठ सकता है कि कोई प्रदेश कहे कि हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत छोटा सा है, इसलिये हम को थोड़ी सी जमीन दूसरे प्रदेश से मिलनी चाहिये। यह प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि उत्तर

प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिये उस में से थोड़ी सी जमीन बिहार को मिल जानी चाहिये। इस में सिद्धान्त की बात जरा भी नहीं मालूम होती है ।

जिस समय राज्य सभा में इस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी, तो वहां के एक मुख्य सभासद ने कहा कि बंगाल को पार्टीशन (विभाजन) से बहुत भारी हानि हुई है और इस लिये बंगाल को कुछ मिलना चाहिये। मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूं कि बार बार पार्टीशन होने से बंगाल के ऊपर कई तरह की मुसीबतें आईं और उन की तरफ ध्यान रखना चाहिये । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं, परन्तु मेरा कहना यह है कि यह मसला सारे हिन्दुस्तान की दृष्टि से तय किया जाये —इस को सारे देश की एक समस्या समझ कर हल किया जाये, न कि केवल बिहार को कह दिया जाये कि चूंकि बंगाल पर इतनी मुसीबतें आई हैं, इस लिये अपना थोड़ा सा हिस्सा उस को दे दो। मेरा यह मत है कि यदि बंगाल के ऊपर कई तरह की मुसीबतें आई हैं, तो उस को जरूर कुछ मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन क्या मिलना चाहिये, कैसे मिलना चाहिये, इस का निश्चय सारे भारतवर्ष का नक्शा सामने रख कर किया जाये ।

लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेटस के सिद्धान्त से देश को क्या नुक्सान हो रहा है और किस प्रकार के भयानक आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं और भविष्य में इस के क्या दुष्परिणाम निकल सकते हैं, इन सब बातों को देख कर ही हमारे बुद्धिमान नेतागण ने यह तय किया कि हम लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स बनानी चाहियें । श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी आज कहते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को कांग्रेस की विचार-धारा और सिद्धान्तों का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं है। वह हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कांग्रेस की विचारधारा सिखाते हैं और बताते हैं कि कांग्रेस ने किसी वक्त कहा था और अब आप क्या कह रहे हैं। यह बड़ी ताज्जुब की बात है कि एन० सी० चटर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि वह कांग्रेस की बातों को अधिक जानते हैं बनिस्बत हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) साहब के। आज मुश्किल यह है कि जिन्होंने भारतवर्ष को स्वाधीन कराने की लड़ाई में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, वे कई तरह की पुरानी बातों को निकाल कर टुकड़े टुकड़े कर के, हमारी सरकार और प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर कई प्रकार के आरोप लगाते है और कहते हैं कि वे कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों को नहीं जानते । यह कितनी विचित्र बात है। वह पूना गये और वहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यहां पर लोकमान्य तिलक का कर्जा अदा करने के लिये आया हूं—जब बंगाल का विभाजन हुआ था, तब लोकमान्य ने हमारी सहायता की थी, इसलिये आज मैं महाराष्ट्र की सहायता करने आया हूं। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि यह छोटे मुंह और बड़ी बात वाला मामला है। मेरे विचार में उन्होंने लोकमान्य तिलक को नहीं समझा है ।

श्री वि० घ० देशपांडे : आप को भी कुछ समझ नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : मैं तो लोकमान्य तिलक को तब से जानता हूं, जब कि आप का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे यह सब समझाने की कोशिश करें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : मैं तो आप को ही समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं ।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन सैंट्रल हाल में लोकमान्य तिलक का फोटो खोला गया, मैंने देखा कि उसी दिन पालियामेंट के कई मेम्बरों के मन में यह भाव आया कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में जो तफ़र्रुका चल रहा है, हम उस को खत्म करेंगे और दोनों को एक करेंगे। इस के बाद बहुत से लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

से मिले और उन को अरजी दी कि यह झगड़ा नहीं रहना चाहिये और दोनों प्रदेशों को मिला कर एक बड़ी बाईलिंगुअल स्टेट (द्विभाषी राज्य) बनानी चाहिये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम को करने का इंस्पीरेशन (प्रेरणा) हम को उस दिन सैंट्रल हाल में मिला था, जहां लोकमान्य तिलक के अतिरिक्त दादाभाई नौरोजी और महात्मा गांधी के फोटो भी हैं ।

श्री वि० घ० देशपांडे : फिर भी अपने भाइयों पर गोली चलाई जाती है ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : गोली हमारे भाई चलवाते हैं । वे जा कर लोगों को उकसाते हैं । उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि वे तिलक महाराज के अनुयायी नहीं हैं । तिलक महाराज कभी गोली चलाने के पक्ष में न होते । आपस के मामलों को तय करने में उन्होंने खास तौर पर शान्ति की शिक्षा दी है । उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर एक भाई से दूसरे भाई को कभी कुछ देना लेना हो तो उस को आपस में शान्ति से तय कर लेना चाहिये । सम्भव है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार के काल में यहां पर कई प्रकार के मत रहे हों, लेकिन आखिर में सब ने यह तय किया कि हमारा देश भारतवर्ष एक है और इस देश की एक भाषा रहेगी और न केवल हर प्रान्त में, बल्कि हर एक गांव में लोगों को अपनी भाषा के प्रयोग करने और उस की तरक्की करने का अधिकार रहेगा—अपने कल्चर की तरक्की करने का अधिकार रहेगा । हमारा ध्येय सदा से एकता फैलाने का रहा है ।

आज मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हुई कि हमारे हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेट्स के सिद्धान्त की बड़े जोर शोर से हिमायत कर रहे हैं । वह प्रोफेसर हैं, उन को देखना चाहिये और अनुभव करना चाहिये कि इस सिद्धान्त पर चलने के क्या दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं और हुए हैं । उनको केवल किताबें पढ़ कर ही अपनी राय नहीं बना लेनी चाहिए । आज हम को यह देखना चाहिए कि लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेट्स का सिद्धान्त हम को किस तरफ ले जा रहा है । वह हम लोगों में तफ़र्रुका पैदा कर रहा है । जहां तक हमारे एन० सी० चटर्जी साहब का सम्बन्ध है, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बहस करते हैं । वहां पर वह केवल रूलिंग देते हैं और बतलाते हैं कि यह फैसला होना चाहिये । यहां पर भी वह रूलिंग की तरह बतला गये कि कांग्रेस ने फलां साल में यह रजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) पास किया, उस ने यह कहा, महात्मा गांधी ने वह कहा और लोकमान्य तिलक ने यह कहा । लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रूलिंग्ज और कानून से बंधे होते हैं और उसी के अनुसार वे फैसला करते हैं । परन्तु हम को यहां पर देश का निर्माण करना है, हमको यह देखना है कि वर्तमान अवस्था में हमारे लिए सब से उपयोगी कौन सी चीज होगी और उपयोगिता के अनुसार ही हम को चलना है । जब हम देखते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट (उच्चतम न्यायालय) में कोई ऐसा फैसला हो गया है जिसका असर हमारे देश पर खराब होता है, तो हम यहां आकर उस कानून को बदल देते हैं । इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि एक बार कांग्रेस ने कहा कि भाषावार राज्य होने चाहिएं । हो सकता है कि उसने किसी खास मतलब से या किसी खास अवस्था को देखकर ऐसा कहा हो । पर इस समय कोई भी बुद्धिमान आदमी ऐसी बात नहीं कहेगा । हमारे कितने ही भाई यह ख्याल करते हैं कि राज्य छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट जायें जो कि आपस में लड़ें । हो सकता है कि इसमें उनका कुछ उद्देश्य हो, हो सकता है कि वे समझते हों कि इस तरह से वे भी कहीं पावर में आ जायें । परन्तु

हमको तो अपने भारतवर्ष को एक करना है और एक करके संसार को दिखला देना है कि हम प्रधान मंत्री के बतलाये हुए पंचशील के मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं। आज सब लोग उन्हीं की तरफ देखते हैं और समझते हैं कि जो वह कहते हैं वही ठीक है। परन्तु यदि हममें आपस में ही फूट हो जायेगी तो हम बाहर क्या दिखला सकेंगे? हम लोगों ने जो स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया है वह केवल भारतवर्ष के लिए ही नहीं किया है। महात्मा गांधी कहते थे "मैं भारतवर्ष को स्वाधीन कराना चाहता हूं केवल भारतवर्ष को रोटी कपड़ा दिलाने के लिये नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार को एक मैसेज देने के लिए।" वह मैसेज हम उसी हालत में दे सकेंगे जब हमारे यहां एकता रहे और हम बड़े बड़े राज्य बनायें जिन में गांव वालों को भी अपनी भाषा में बोलने की और अपना काम करने की स्वतंत्रता हो।

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिहार में जो प्रश्न है वह बाईलिंग्वल स्टेट का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से सिद्धान्त के अनुसार बिहार का एरिया बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है। यदि केवल इसलिये यह एरिया बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है कि वहां पर कुछ लोग हल्ला मचा रहे हैं, ऊधम मचा रहे हैं, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सरकार बड़ी गलती कर रही है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस सरकार को खत्म कीजिये।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : उन को देखना चाहिये कि असल में ठीक बात क्या है, सिद्धान्त क्या है। इसके साथ आप यह भी देखिये कि एक बात को लेकर हमारा किशनगंज का एरिया वैस्ट (पश्चिमी) बंगाल को दिया जारहा है। उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार मैं कहता हूं कि जो एरिया धनबाद और जमशेदपुर को मिलाता है वह भी बिहार में रहने दिया जाना चाहिए में गृह मंत्री साहब से कहूंगा कि इस प्रश्न पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार करें। यहां कहा जा रहा है कि बिहार का एरिया बंगाल को देना ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा किया ही जाये तो धनबाद और जमशेदपुर को मिलाने वाला एरिया तो बिहार में अवश्य रहने दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Gadgil: My justification for participating in this debate is that I have still the troubles of border areas left with me. Whatever principles that may be adopted eventually by this great House in its undoubted sovereignty will have to be followed when questions of border areas between likely bilingual Bombay State and the Mysore State comes up.

Mr. Saksena while referring to this said that there was some invisible hand in it. If that proposition is to be accepted, then, reason, judgment, foresight, will have no place in the affairs of human beings; practically no free will, will be left. If the invisible hand was so good as to bring about what it did a few days ago, it must have seen what was likely to happen at Ahmedabad. Therefore, let us not bring in this discussion transcendental or extra-human agency; let us consider things on their merits.

In the course of the debate a good deal was said about linguistic provinces or States. I still feel that in the federal constitution we have the only principle on which constituent States are being delimited or should be delimited, should be consideration of language, subject to marginal considerations, such as general convenience, general wishes of the people and administrative matters. Beyond that the main thing that ought to be the principle in delimiting constituent States must be the language.

The States Reorganisation Commission although it does not state in so many words has actually based the entire scheme on this very principle. Wherever they have disintegrated, or wherever they have integrated, the

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only result is to bring more into one unit, of people speaking the same language. Only one exception has been made in the case of Bombay and Gujerat. Although there is a finding that in spite of one hundred and fifty years of living together a feeling of common loyalty has not been evolved yet we are now to face a bilingual State or a joint State. Surely this is a triumph of hope over experience. But I have accepted the verdict of this hon. House, though I still feel that its enthusiasm was not adequately informed. However, the fact is that this House has passed it; therefore I have a greater moral right to tell other people not to enter upon this experiment of joint State or bilingual State.

Everywhere in this country we have the unilingual State. My position is just like that of a cloud. As the Sanskrit poet said:

"आश्वाश्य पर्वत कुलम् तपनोष्ट वद्याम्
दुर्दांववन्हिविधुराणिच काननानि ।
नानानदीनदशतानिच पूरयित्वा ।
रिक्ता ऽसि यज्जलद सैव तवोत्तमश्रीः।"

"Oh cloud, you have showered cool water on the heads of hot mountains and given life to trees in the forests; you have also filled the rivers and rivulets with lot of water. But what about you? You are empty but that is your greatness."

Therefore, I am prepared for the time being to share that unique honour and therefore I am going to tell you not to try this experiment. I heard the hon. Home Minister say that this was a sort of a temporary arrangement and efforts should be pursued for the bigger State, namely of merger of Bihar and Bengal. If I understood him wrongly, I have nothing further to say. But that was the impression left on most of the speakers who participated in this debate. Now certain psychological conditions are necessary to work up a joint State of this kind. But those psychological conditions are not there. Therefore, we have to solve this border problem in the best way so as to see that the maximum satisfaction results with the minimum inconvenience to the parties concerned.

Now we must have some sufficinetly clear idea in our mind as to how we ought to proceed with this. That of arbitration I have suggested several times in this House as well as in Congress meetings. Let us agree that the two parties come together and agree as much as they can, and if there are still areas left on which there is no agreement, let us leave the task to the Prime Minister so that his award may be accepted. That is quite in conformity with our religious sentiment. Whenever there is trouble whenever people cannot come to any understanding *dharma shastra* says आप्त-वाक्य प्रमाणम and आप्त has been defined as आप्तस्य यथार्थ वक्ता one who does the right thing, one who speaks the truth is आप्त I am of the view that आप्त is our Prime Minister. Let us agree as much as we can and where we do not agree over border areas, appoint him the arbitrator. We will accept his award. Secondly, if that approach for one political reason or moral reason is not accepted, let us then agree on certain principles. The first is that language should be taken to be the main consideration. It is important because all the States have been carved on this principle. Why should you not apply it in this particular case? Then there is administrative convenience, and the wishes of the parties. It seems from the Bill, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, that you have taken the factor of contiguity into consideration and have stated that that national highway should be the dividing line. I hope that national highway will be the high-road of harmony between the two States. At the same time, if the principle of contiguity weights with you, there is no logic in it—there is no reasonableness in it—if that very consideration is disregarded in the other case. From what little

I humbly gather, between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur there is a wedge as a result of this present proposal. So either give no place to contiguity or give place to contiguity and make the thing logical, reasonable and acceptable.

My submission is this: since the Chief Minister is reported to have said that it is the beginning....

Shri Jaipal Singh: First instaltment.

Shri Gadgil:....where is the end? Therefore, in order to see that this problem does not survive hereafter..

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I point out that the words 'first instalment' were used not by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, but by some other member? I do not want this misunderstanding to remain. I have got his speech here.

Shri Gadgil: My submission is, let us precisely define what should be the principles that ought to guide us in delimiting border areas. If they are accepted as all right, the *Aapta* is here; where we do not agree, the matter should be left to him. But wherever we can agree, let us agree and lessen his burden. The point is that whatever you do in this must have an air of finality about it. These are not matters which we like to discuss every year like the annual Budget or the Finance Bill. These are not annual repairs, as the PWD code says. These are structural repairs. You cannot every now and then change the structure of the house, year in and year about. That can be done only if they are things of a superficial character. But these are the things which go to the very structure of the State and, therefore, they must be fully and finally settled, in the sense in which politics can ever be final.

I therefore suggest that if in the matter of the north, so far as connecting Darjeeling and other districts with the southern districts is concerned, you have taken the factor of contiguity into consideration, you must apply logically and reasonably the same thing down below and see that the present conveniences are not reduced but maximum satisfaction is assured, because, after all, administration is for the convenience of the people and not otherwise. Administration is not a mere mechanism for arrangement of things and territory; administration essentially deals with promotion of desirable relations between man and man and group and group. If that principle is laid down, I do not think that it is impossible to find a solution.

I have nothing more to say, but I close on this note. Since everybody is appealing for peace and goodwill, this that and the other, it would be wrong if I did not join that appeal. But let me join with an intelligent contribution and not say that there is an invisible hand which sees to it that this must be done and that must be done, because whatever is done on the spur of the moment by an unthinking mind never endures. If it means a little delay, by all means have a little delay, but the solution must be reasonable, rational and enduring in its character.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today when practically the discussion on the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill is coming to a close, I shall not reiterate the arguments either for or against the transference of these parts from Bihar to West Bengal.

During the discussion today, our friends from other States and also from Bihar have been quite sympathetic to the present condition prevailing in West Bengal. Incidentally, they mentioned two things. It seems to be that during this debate our Chief Minister stands arraigned on two counts. It has been repeated by Member after Member that Dr. B. C. Roy has said that this is the 'first instalment' that we are demanding or that we are getting—this was repeated by the last speaker also. So it is said that this is not the final demand, West Bengal is not going to be satisfied and the controversy will be continuing, and therefore, it does not

[Shri Barman]

bring satisfaction to my Bihar friends also, when the dissension will be a continuing one.

I shall just read out what Dr. B. C. Roy said. But apart from that, I should like this House to take a practical view of things. After all, this demand from Bengal for a much bigger area, which according to Bengal leaders, should have gone to Bengal, but by the partition of 1911 had been given to Bihar for certain political reasons, is about 50 years old, and today it is because of this States reorganisation matter that Bengal gets a chance to put forth her case before this august Parliament. And it is this Parliament in its wisdom that will decide whether Bengal has any just claim or not and whether Bengal should get anything or not out of Bihar territory. Do my friends from Bihar and also from other States who have laid stress on this matter, ever think that after this Bill is passed this way or that, Bengal will again agitate? Do they think that Bengalis are politically so much blind that they will again agitate for further cession of territory from Bihar, and that it will be accepted by this august House representing the whole of India?

Shri M. P. Mishra: That is what your Chief Minister has said.

Shri Barman: That may be the fear or apprehension of some of my friends, but it is not at all taking a practical view.

But apart from that, since Dr. B. C. Roy's name has been mentioned and he has been arraigned on that account, I shall read out the passage of ten or twelve lines from the debates of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. This was when he was giving the final reply to the debate. He said:

> "As I said, the demand before the States Reorganisation Commission was placed by the Government of West Bengal, and the Government, although at the present moment they are placing before the House their recommendations regarding the Bill, as framed by the Government of India for consideration of the Parliament for expressing our views, it is not correct to say that we have withdrawn our original demand".

He says that we are expressing our views on this Bill, but it does not mean thereby that we are giving up our original demand.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The original demand stands!

Shri Barman: The original demand is for 8,000 square miles from Bihar, but on that occasion when the Bill was before the House, it was for expression of opinion. Dr. Roy has said in that connection that they are going to express their opinion, and in expressing that opinion they are not giving up their original claim to other parts. But after all, this will come before Parliament and Parliament will give its decision. It does not say that even after this Bill is finally passed by Parliament, we shall lay stress on our claim for the other parts.

4 P. M.

Then, again, as regards that particular statement that Dr. Roy used the words 'first instalment'. It is not true that these were Dr. Roy's words. They were the words of others. He said:

> "Some of my friends have used the words 'first instalment' about which some criticisms have been made. I believe—at least I do not know their minds—that what they really meant was that under the present circumstances, the present surroundings and environments and the temper of the people prevailing in this country, the utmost that we can go for at the present moment is to consider this Bill. It does not mean that we have given up our ideas regarding our demands for the areas that we have asked for."

What is the attitude? He says, 'We are expressing our views on the Bill and we have also asked for two additional parts'. So far as Kishanganj is concerned it is because we may have contiguity with Darjeeling and Maldah. Was there anything wrong in that? It was never the case of Dr. Roy that after this Bihar-Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill is passed by Parliament, we shall subsequently raise the cry for cessation of some other territory. That was not the meaning of it. So, I hope my hon. friends will read the statement in the proper light, in the circumstances in which it was made—that is the discussion of the Bill that was before that House and his reply to the criticisms of the Opposition.

Apart from that, I have already stated that it is not a plaything that after six months the House will again consider the same matter of transference of territory. (*Interruption*). So, I would appeal to my friends to read between the lines and to interpret it in the circumstances under which Dr. Roy made that statement. Actually Dr. Roy's Government had asked for two more territories besides this area that was included in the Bill by the Central Government. There was nothing wrong in it; neither was it wrong to ask for it. Whether that is given by the Parliament in its final judgment or not is a different matter.

Then let us come to what was said on the floor of the House. It was said that Dr. Roy had very lightly withdrawn the merger proposal. I think it would be quite unfair to charge Dr. Roy alone for that matter. We ourselves were a party and I shall relate that before the House. When this union of Bengal and Bihar States was in the offing, the two Chief Ministers gave their blessings to it. The House might remember that Dr. Roy himself prepared a Bill for the purpose and brought it here to consult the Central Government. But, that day the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Sinha did not come. On enquiry we were told that Dr. Sinha did not receive any invitation and so he did not come. That was one part of the affair.

Subsequently, during the last session, the S.R. Bill was sent to the Joint Committee of both the Houses. The Bengal-Bihar Bill was not yet ready and we learnt that both Dr. Roy and Dr. Sinha will be here in Delhi to consult about the proposals that they thought of amongst themselves. On the 1st of March, Dr. Roy came here but Dr. Sinha could not come. On enquiry we were told that Dr. Sinha was ill and could not come. It was at that time that we the Members of Parliament were very much apprehensive about the result of the Bengal-Bihar Bill. We may be right, we may be wrong but our apprehension was that once this S.R. Bill is carried through Parliament nobody will ever bother about Bihar or Bengal, either merger or the transfer of the territories recommended by the S.R. Commission.

The House will remember that on the last occasion when I had the opportunity to speak, I mentioned that we were very much eager to have a union of Bengal and Bihar. But, incidentally, when our Bihari friends said that in that case of union of Bihar and Bengal the recommendation of the S.R.C. for transfer of the areas—we call it little and the Biharis call it big—that shall not take place. That gave rise to a suspicion in our minds that, perhaps, it might be that in order to strangle this particular recommendation of the S. R. C. that Bihar might be temporarily willing to unite. It may be that later on, because there was yet no solution generally arrived at between the two Chief Ministers or the two Governments, the whole arrangement may fall through and the result will be that whatever little we might get due to the recommendation of the S.R.C. might go by the board. That was our apprehension and when we met Dr. Roy we told him frankly that we might try later on if it be possible to have a union of Bengal and Bihar

[Shri Barman]

but, certainly, at this stage, we cannot stay our hands and let the S. R. Bill pass and the Bengal-Bihar Bill left in the lurch. We could not take up such a position. If Bihar was willing to transfer the portion which had been recommended by the S.R.C., we had no doubt in our mind that the Bill must come at once with whatever may be the formula. But when that S.R. Bill was on the floor of the House, on behalf of the representatives of Bihar it was said that this transference should not happen and all that. Subsequently, when the S.R. Bill was before the Joint Committee, no Bengal-Bihar Bill was before this House, and on the 1st of March, Dr. Sinha could not also come. We then thought that this attempt should be given up and, later on, if the two States really agreed to unite for the good of both—the time will come some day—and we shall be happy if that could be done.

I may tell my hon. friends from Bihar that there is no bigger exponent or champion of the Bengal-Bihar Union than Dr. Roy and to accuse him this way that he light-heartedly did this or that is quite unfair to him. If the House thinks that it was bad for Bengal to step back, the responsibility lies with the people of Bengal of whom Dr. Roy is the democratic head.

I shall not reiterate the arguments that have been advanced so many times. But I should say this much to the House that so far as the northern portion is concerned, they can take it from me that they can find from the records which are available that those areas surely belong to Bengal according to the *District Gazetteer* of Purnea, that the people are ethnologically Bengalis and they are linguistically Bengali-speaking. That is also in a way conceded by the States Reorganisation Commission itself when they have said that the language spoken there is Siripuria which has got affinity with Bengali. After that comes Maithili and beyond Kusi comes real Hindi. That is a matter which I want to mention once again. I have no time and it is needless at this late hour to reiterate this and I hope that my Bihari friends would reconcile themselves to this that what once belonged to Bengal will come to Bengal.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The entire Bihar belongs to Bengal; we are all ready for it.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं न बिहारी हूं और न बंगाल का रहने वाला हूं । मैं ने इस हाउस में चन्द मौकों पर पहले भी और आज भी तकरीरें सुनी हैं जिनको सुन कर मुझ को उस कदर तसल्ली और खुशी नहीं हुई जिस कदर में समझता, था कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी (संयुक्त समिति) के बाद जब बिल हाउस में आयेगा तो होगी । मेरा ख्याल था कि यहां पर बिल आने के ब(द हाउस के अन्दर एक ऐसी क्लाइमेट (वातावरण) पैदा होगी जिस के अन्दर हमारे बंगाली और बिहारी दोनों भाई संतुष्ट होंगे ।

यह अनुमान किया जा रहा था कि उनकी रजामन्दी से फैसला हो जायेगा । दोनों तरफ से जो जो बातें कहीं गई हैं, उनको मैंने सुना है । डा० राय के मुताल्लिक भी जो कुछ कहा गया है तथा उसका जो जवाब दिया गया है, उसको भी मैंने सुना है । एक वक्त था जब कि बम्बई में बहुत ज्यादा झगड़ा हुआ था । उसके बाद जो खबरें अखबारों में छपीं कि बिहार और बंगाल दोनों ही मिलने वाले हैं, उनका मर्जर होने वाला है, उनको पढ़ कर मेरे ख्याल में शायद ही कोई हिन्दुस्तानीऐ सा होगा जिस के दिल में खुशी की लहर न दौड़ गई हो आज जब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर सहब ने ऐसे ख्याल का इजिहार किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे वह दिन दूर हो या नजदीक लेकिन जब कभी भी यह होगा बिला शुबा हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई के लिए ही होगा और

इससे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को खुशी ही होगी । लेकिन वह दिन अभी दूर है । हमारी किस्मत ऐसी अच्छी नहीं कि अभी इसका फैसला हो जाये । लेकिन मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि वह वक्त आयेगा जब हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितनी भी फिसिपेरस टेंडेंसीस (विध्वंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियां) हैं वे सारी की सारी खत्म होंगी और यूनिटी (संगठन) को बल मिलेगा ।

मैं एस० आर० बिल (राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक) पर बहुत बार बोल चुका हूं और मैं जो मेरी इस बारे में साफ राय है उसे प्रकट कर चुका हूं । मैं कह चुका हूं कि सिर्फ लैंगुएज के आधार पर किसी स्टेट के कायम किये जाने के खयाल को मैं महत्व नहीं देता और मैं नहीं समझता कि इसे ही एक बेसिस माना जाये । मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यह चन्द बेसिस में से एक बेसिस है जिस की तरफ तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये । जिस चीज को मैं सब से ज्यादा जरूरी समझता हूं वह है यूनिटी और इंटेग्रिटी आफ दी होल आफ इंडिया (अखिल भारत का संगठन) । इस कंसिडेशन पर मैं बाकी सारे प्रिंसिपल्स (सिद्धांत) को न्योछावर करने के लिये तैयार हूं । यह सवाल जो इस वक्त हमारे सामने है इसके अन्दर मैं बहुत ज्यादा सवाल इंडिया की इंटेग्रिटी का या इंडिया की सेफटी (रक्षा) का या इंडिया की यूनिटी का नहीं देखता हूं । जो जिमनी सवाल पैदा होता है वह यह है कि जो इलाके बंगाल को बिहार से लेने हैं वे इलाके इस किस्म के नहीं हैं कि बिहार में रहने से हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और बंगाल में चले जाने से वह यूनिटी खत्म हो जायेगी । लेकिन एक तरह से यह सवाल बड़ा जरूरी है । बंगाल और बिहार के लोग तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को लीड (नेतृत्व) करते हैं । बंगाल को जितना भी मैं ट्रिब्यूट (प्रशंसा) अदा करूं वह थोड़ा है । जब मैं पढ़ा करता था उस वक्त से लेकर आज तक बंगाल के लोगों ने तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जो लीड किया है, उसके लिये मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूं और उसके बारे में मैं जितना भी कहूं, थोड़ा है । सन् १९०२ और १९०५ से जितनी भी पोलिटिकल लीड (राजनैतिक नेतृत्व) हिन्दुस्तान को दी गई है, वह बंगाल की तरफ से ही दी गई है । आज बंगाल की जो हालत है, वह आप से छिपी हुई नहीं है । आज वहां पर बहुत भारी तादाद में रिफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं । मैंने वहां पर जा कर उनकी हालत को देखा है । उनके लिए जो जो इंतजामात किये गये हैं, उनको मैंने देखा है । जो कैम्प (शिविर) गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से खोले गये हैं, उनको मैंने देखा है । चन्द साल हुये मैंने इस हाउस के अन्दर अर्ज किया था कि रिफ्यूजीज की हालत बहुत खराब है और जहां उनके कैम्प हैं वे हैल हैं । तो जब ऐसी हालत वहां पर लोगों की है तो मेरी यह समझ में आता है कि इस बंगाल की मुसीबत को सारे देश को शेयर करना चाहिये । बंगाल के रिफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थियों) को बसाने का तमाम देश को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । इसमें बंगाल के आसपास के जो प्रान्त हैं उन पर खास जिम्मेदारी आती है । जो भाई ईस्ट (पूर्वी) पाकिस्तान से आते हैं वे शायद नार्थ में आ कर बसना पसन्द नहीं करते और दरअसल में बिहार में भी जा कर बसना पसन्द नहीं करते । लेकिन चंकि बिहार बंगाल के नजदीक है अगर हम इस नुक्तेनजर से देखेंगे तो हमारी समझ में आ जायेगा कि बंगाल अगर यह मांग करे कि बंगाल को अपनी टैरिटरी के अन्दर उनको लेकर बसाना चाहिये तो बिहार को उसकी मांग पूरी कर देनी चाहिये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : बसा चुके हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon, Member should not carry on such a discussion with another hon. Member.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir. I was only submitting that I know the condition of the refugees, I know how Bihar has received them, how some people from Bengal have been received by Bihar. My friends are not adding to my knowledge there. I was submitting that the whole of India should sympathise with Bengal, and if there are any refugees and if lands are to be given for their purpose, the whole of India should see that the refugees are cared about rightly in all parts of India. Bihar has got a greater obligation than everyone else, but it is not my submission that on that score Bengal should claim a part of Bihar or Bihar should give a part of its territory to Bengal. That is not my submission, I am not saying that, and I will not be justified in saying that.

मैं जो कुछ भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं उसको मैं बहुत ही मुख्तसिर में अर्ज कर दूंगा। मैं अपने दोस्तों से यह भी दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, उसमें मैं वे दखल न दें। जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं, मैं अर्ज करता हूं, उसे वह सुन लें।

आज मैं देखता हूं कि बिहार का कोई क्लेम भी बंगाल के बरखिलाफ नहीं है और न ही मैं किसी ऐसे क्लेम को नक्शे में देख पाया हूं। अगर कोई किसी का क्लेम है तो बंगाल का ही है। वह चाहता है कि बिहार के कुछ हिस्से उसे मिल जायं। यह एक्सचेंज (विनियम) का सवाल नहीं है, यह गिव एंड टेक का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि बंगाल का जो क्लेम है वह कहां तक जायज है, कहां तक दुरुस्त है। अगर उसके क्लेम जायज हैं, अगर उसके क्लेम दुरुस्त हैं, अगर उसके क्लेम मुनासिब हैं, तो हमें उन्हें मान लेना चाहिये।

जनाबेवाला, मैंने जब सिलैक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा तो यह देखकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि किशनगंज के बराबर के हाई वे के जो इलाके थे, इतने हिस्से तक जो कि उनके वास्ते गैर जरूरी थे, उनको हमारे बंगाली भाइयों ने लेने के लिए ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया। हमारे बिहार के भाइयों ने जो इलाका उनको देना चाहिए था जिस से बंगाल के नीचे के हिस्से को ऊपर के बंगाल से मिलना था, उसको देना कबूल कर लिया। मिनिट्स आफ डिसेंट (विमत टिप्पण) में मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत से भाइयों ने उसको कबूल नहीं किया है।

मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि हमारे बहुत से बंगाली भाइयों ने जितनी भी वे डिमांड बढ़ा सकते थे, उसको बढ़ाने में कमी नहीं की है। यह कुदरती बात है। मैं न बंगाली भाइयों को और न ही बिहारी भाइयों को कोई दोष देता हूं, मैं मानता हूं कि हर कोई अपने इंटिरेस्ट्स (हितों) को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहता है। जो मिनट्स आफ डिसेंट लिखे गए हैं उनमें उन्होंने अपनी डिमांड को काफी बढ़ा चढ़ा कर लिखा है। नार्थ बंगाल और साउथ बंगाल को मिलाने के लिये कौरिडोर (गलियारा) की बात कही गई है। अब एक ही मुल्क में कोरिडोर के क्या माने हैं? पाकिस्तान के दो हिस्से हैं। वह भी कौरिडोर की मांग कर सकता है। जर्मनी में किसी ने कोरिडोर मांगा था और जिस तरह से झगड़े पैदा हुए, उनका हम सब को इल्म है। लेकिन बंगाल के दोनों हिस्सों को मिलाने के लिए किशनगंज के पास से एक रास्ते की जो मांग की गई है जिस पर कि बंगाल वालों का अपना जुरिसडिकशन हो और वह दोनों हिस्सों को एक कम्पैक्ट (संयुक्त) हिस्से के तौर पर रख सके, उसमें मैं काफी वजन देखता हूं। लेकिन जब मैं दूसरे हिस्से को देखता हूं जहां पर २४,०६० सक्वेयर मील की मांग की गई है बंगाल की तरफ से, तो मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूं। जनाबेवाला, कई जगह कहा गया है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बेसिस होंगे लेकिन खुद इसके अन्दर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बेसिस

नहीं है। इसके अन्दर तो सिर्फ एक हिस्सा सब-डिविजन का मांगा जाता है। मैंने जब इस सिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो उसके अन्दर हमारी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती श्री तुषार चटर्जी वगैरह ने जो कुछ अपने मिनट आफ डिसेंट में कहा है, उसको भी देखा है।

सफ़ा ३६ पर मैं यह पाता हूं —

"As we are not in a position to specify, at this stage, which are the exact areas of Bengali speaking majority in this region and as also there is some controversy over the matter of census and dialects we propose that a Boundary Commission be set up to determine and demarcate such areas within two months taking village as unit."

इस तजवीज पर मैं सख्त हैरान हूं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में विलेज को यूनिट मान कर बंटवारा किया जाय, तो यह बंटवारा इनटर्मिनेबल होगा। लेकिन मैं इस की स्पिरिट (धारणा) को देखता हूं। यहां पर तो लिंग्विज्म रम्ज मैड (भाषावाद पागलपन है) इस सिलसिले में हम को मुताल्लिका इलाके को देखना है, पापुलेशन को देखना है, उनके आपस के ताल्लुकात को देखना है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कनवीनएन्स (प्रशासनिक सुविधा) को देखना है और फिर कोई फैसला करना है। मैं विलेज को यूनिट नहीं मान सकता हूं। मैं तो लिंग्विज्म के उसूल को पक्का नहीं मानता हूं, लेकिन मैं फिर भी उनके कहने को एग्जामिन करना चाहता हूं कि आखिर बिहार पर उन की डिमांड कहां तक जायज है। मैं देखूंगा कि जो उसूल किशनगंज वगैरह के मुताल्लिक कायम किया गया है, क्या वह बिहार के लिहाज से भी कायम रहता है या नहीं। मेरे दोस्तों ने मुझे बतलाया है और मुझे इस नक्शे से भी मालूम होता है कि धनबाद से जमशेदपुर जाने का रास्ता ३५० मील के करीब हो जायगा, अगर यह सारा टेरीटरी जिसका कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र है बंगाल को दिया गया। इसी तरह धनबाद और रांची और मूरी और धनबाद के दरमियान कोई डायरेक्ट रास्ता नहीं रहेगा और अगर कोई शख्स बंगाल में से हो कर न जाना चाहे, तो उस को बहुत लम्बा रास्ता तय करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो बंगाल गैडर के लिए सौस है, वह बिहार गूस के लिये भी सौस है। अगर बंगाल के कुछ हिस्सों को आपस में मिलाने के लिए बिहार का टुकड़ा दिया जाता है, तो फिर बिहार के मामले में यह बात सामने क्यों नहीं रखी जाती है? धनबाद में रा मैटीरियल (कच्ची सामग्री) मिलता है, जमशेदपुर में मेनुफैक्चर (निर्माण) होता है। मुझे बताया गया है कि उन दोनों के दरमियान तकरीबन दो हजार गाड़ियां रोज गुजरती हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस उसूल के मातहत—किस क्राइटेरियन (कसौटी) से—आप धनबाद वालों को मजबूर करते हैं कि वे लम्बे रास्ते से हो कर जमशेदपुर जायें, अगर वे बंगाल में से हो कर न जाना चाहें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है और मैं इस के सख्त खिलाफ़ हूं। मैं इस सवाल को सिर्फ इन्साफ की निगाह से देखता हूं। मेरे लिए बंगाल और बिहार दोनों काबिले-इज्जत हैं। वे दोनों मुझ को बराबर प्यारे हैं। मैं कोई पार्शिएलिटी (पक्षपात) से काम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मैंने इस बारे में कई लोगों से पूछा, क्योंकि मुझे इस सवाल की पूरी हिस्टरी और हालात का पता नहीं था। जो मिनिट्स आफ डिसेन्ट दिए गये हैं, उन से भी मुझे बहुत कुछ मालूम हुआ है। सफ़ा ३६ पर एक मेम्बर साहब—श्री दिनकर— ने कुछ फिगर्ज दी हुई हैं। वे पापुलेशन (जनसंख्या) की फ़िगर्ज (आंकड़े) हैं और वे गलत नहीं हैं। वे १९५६ की सैन्सस

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

(जनगणना) से ली गई हैं और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने उन को सार्ट किया है और एसरटेन (निश्चित) कराया है कि वे दुरुस्त हैं या नहीं। मैं नहीं जानता कि वे कहां तक दुरुस्त हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वे सही हैं और उनकी बिना पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बिहारी भाइयों की यह शिकायत बजा है कि जो इलाका बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है, उसके देने के बाद बिहार के लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत होगी। उन फ़िगर्ज से पता चलता है कि झाल्डा, जयपुर, अरसा और बाघमंडी में हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग पापुलेशन की परसेंटेज ७६ परसेंट, ७३ परसेंट, ५७ परसेंट और ५० परसेंट है और बंगाली पापुलेशन कम है। मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि आज फिजा बहुत अच्छी है और अगर बंगाली और बिहारी भाई दोनों मिल कर बैठें और एक फैसला करें, तो हिन्दुस्तान पर उनका बड़ा अहसान होगा। हालांकि इन फिगर्ज के मुताबिक बाकी इलाकों में भी बंगाली पापुलेशन प्रीपांडरेट (अधिक जन संख्या) नहीं है, वह बराबर भी नहीं है या कम है, लेकिन फिर भी रजामन्दी के साथ, गुडविल के साथ, एमिटी के साथ इस बारे में फैसला कर लिया जाये। बंगाली और बिहारी भाइयों ने यह राय जाहिर की है कि हम यही चाहते हैं कि प्रीपांडरेट पापुलेशन के लिहाज से यह मामला तय किया जाये। बिहारी भाइयों की यह शिकायत जायज है कि यह सारा इलाका प्रीपांडरेंटली हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग है। मैं बंगाली भाइयों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन को इन चार थानों की पापुलेशन फिगर्ज मन्जूर हैं, तो आप अपने बिहारी भाइयों की बात को क्यों नहीं मानते।

Shri K. K. Basu: That has been challenged by Shri Bhajahari Mahata.

Shri Barman: Is that 1951 census or 1956 census?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the result of the re-sorting done by the Home Ministry.

Shri K. K. Basu: That we know. We know what the Home Ministry is.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My friend says: "What is there in the Home Ministry?" Then why are you appealing to the Home Ministry? I am appealing to the Home Minister. I am on strong grounds when the Home Minister has himself got it sorted and seen that this is the population. I think the Government accepts these population figures. If the Government accepts these population figures, may I humbly ask the Government, what criterion, what rule, what basis is there for taking away these Hindi-speaking people and handing them over to Bengal?

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझ बंगाल से बेहद मुहब्बत है और मैं बंगालियों का बेहद मशकूर हूं। मेरी सारी जिन्दगी उनकी मेहरबानी से बनी है। मैं कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी का ग्रेजुएट हूं। मैंने कलकत्ता में ही सीखा है कि पढ़ना क्या होता है। पंजाब के लोग ज्यादा पढ़ाकू नहीं होते हैं। मैं कलकत्ता गया और वहां मैंने देखा कि एक-एक बंगाली स्टुडेंट रात दिन किताबों के पीछे पड़ा रहता था। मुझ में भी यह आदत बंगालियों से आई और मैं बंगाली भाइयों का बेहद मशकूर हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: कहीं यह आदत पंजाब के लिए तक्लीफ़देह तो नहीं है?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: जनाबेवाला, मैं निहायत आजिजाना तौर पर अपने बंगाली और बिहारी भाइयों से अपील कर रहा हूं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी के नाम पर मेरी अपील को मान लें। जिस उसूल पर मैं हाथ जोड़ कर उन से अपील कर रहा हूं, अगर कोई उसी उसूल पर मुझे अपील करे, तो मैं उसे सिर्फ कबूल ही न करूं बल्कि उस के गले मिल जाऊं।

मैं ने श्री मुकर्जी की तकरीर सुनी है। वह हमेशा अपने आप को नेशन के इलमबरदार कहते हैं। मैं उन से अपील करता हूं कि अगर यह दुरुस्त है कि अगर यह इलाका बिहार में मिला दिया जाये, तो वहां के लोग धनबाद, जमशेदपुर और रांची वगैरह शहरों को अपने इलाके में से हो कर जा सकते हैं, तो उन का फ़र्ज है कि वह उन लोगों को रास्ता दें और इन चार थानों को छोड़ दें। वह दूसरा रास्ता ३५० मील लम्बा है। आप उन को इतना लम्बा रास्ता अख्तियार करने के लिए मजबूर क्यों करते हैं?

श्री के० के० बसु : वहां पर बहुत जगह है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : वहां ही नहीं, दुनिया में भी बहुत जगह है। आप के पास ही ईस्ट बंगाल है, आप जरा उधर कदम बढ़ाइये। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि बिना किसी बेसिस के किसी जगह को क्लेम करके बिटरनैस बढ़ाना जायज नहीं है। मेरी यह एक मामूली सी अपील है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले गवर्नमेंट ने बम्बई को सैंट्रली-एडमिनिस्टर्ड (केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित) बनाना तय किया था, लेकिन हम ने उस पर जोर दे कर गवर्नमेंट से अपील की कि वह हाउस के कहने को माने। उस ने मान कर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को मिला कर एक बाइलिंगुअल स्टेट (द्विभाषी राज्य) बना दिया है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूंगा कि ये स्टेट्स के फैसले मामूली इन्सानों के प्राइवेट फैसले नहीं हैं।

ये ऐसे फैसले हैं जो एक दूसरे के खिलाफ बिटरनैस पैदा कर सकते हैं। हमको इस मामले को सहूलियत के साथ हल करना है। अगर आपको मेरी दलीलें पसन्द हैं तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इन पर गौर कीजिये, परवाह न कीजिये कि आप किस चीज के लिए कमिटेड हैं। आप किसी चीज के लिये कमिटेड नहीं हैं, अगर आप किसी चीज के लिए कमिटेड हैं तो इन्साफ और गुडविल के लिए। मैं जानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट हर मामले में पीछे नहीं हट सकती ऐसा करना उसके लिए मुश्किल होगा लेकिन मैं जानता हूं पंडित नेहरू और पंत साहब जस्टिस (न्याय) को हरगिज कुरबान न होने देंगे।

मुझे एक अर्ज और करनी है। मैं ने जो एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है उसमें जिक्र किया गया है कसाई दरिया का। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस कसाई दरिया के कैचमेंट एरिया में उन चार थानों में से कोई जमीन नहीं आती है जिसके लिए मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि बिहार को दे दिये जायें। मैं कैचमेंट एरिया के उसूल को नहीं मानता। आज किस उसूल के मातहत भाखरा डैम का एरिया हिमाचल प्रदेश में है। जमुना और गंगा के कैचमेंट एरिया को हम कहां देखते हैं। इसी तरह से दुनिया में और जगह भी कैचमेंट एरिया को नहीं माना जाता, जैसे कि डेन्यूब के बारे में है। लेकिन फिर भी जो एरिया कि मैंने बिहार को देने के लिए कहा है उसमें तो इस दरिया के कैचमेंट (जलागम) का सवाल भी नहीं आता। अगर वह एरिया किसी दरिया के कैचमेंट एरिया में है तो वह स्वर्णरेखा दरिया के में है जो कि बिहार का दरिया है। जिस बेसिस पर यह रिपोर्ट लिखी गयी है, जिस बेसिस पर कि बंगाल को बिहार का एरिया दिया जा रहा है उसी बेसिस पर ये चार हिन्दी स्पीकिंग इलाके बिहार को दिये जायें। यहां ८० पर-सेंट पापुलेशन हिन्दी बोलने वाली है। यह एरिया बंगाल को हरगिज नहीं जाना चाहिए। मैं जिद्दन वह बात नहीं कहता। मैंने इस वास्ते इस मामले में दखल दिया है कि अगर आप किसी मामले को इन्साफ न तै नहीं करेंगे, अगर एक ही मामले में आपकी यार्ड स्टिक एक जगह एक होगी और दूसरी जगह दूसरी होगी तो इससे लोगों में ऐसे खयालात पैदा हो जायेंगे जो कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए अच्छे

(पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव)

नहीं होंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज पैदा न हो । इस वास्ते मेरी गुजारिश है कि एक ही यार्ड स्टिक से सारे मामले को तै किया जाये ।

आज बंगाल के बहुत से भाई बिहार में रहते हैं और बिहार के भाई बंगाल में रहते हैं । मैं अपने उन भाइयों से और बंगाल और बिहार की सरकारों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जिस हालत से होकर आज मुल्क गुजर रहा है उसको देखते हुए उनको चाहिये कि वे इस मसले को दोस्ती से तै कर लें । कल सुबह जब वे आवें तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने अपना फैसला पेश कर दें और कहें कि हमने दोस्ती से यह फैसला कर लिया है । जो भी फैसला हो उसमें किसी किस्म की बिटरनैस नहीं होनी चाहिये और हमको मिल कर ही उस फैसले पर पहुंचना चाहिये ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा मध्य) : इस विवाद में जो आपने मुझे मौका दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं ।

इस राज्य पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न को लेकर देश में बड़ी विषम स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है, इसको लेकर देश में उत्तेजना फैल गयी है और आपस में वैमनस्य पैदा हो गया है । जहां तहां इस कारण पागलपन भी देखने में आता है । आज इस बंगाल बिहार के प्रश्न का निबटारा हो जाने के बाद यह प्रश्न खत्म हो रहा है । इस समय मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने एक राज्य के हिस्से को दूसरे राज्य में मिलाने के लिए कुछ सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये थे । आज बिहार का जो हिस्सा बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है वह उन सिद्धान्तों पर पूरा नहीं उतरता ।

मैं उत्तर बिहार का रहने वाला हूं और दक्षिण बिहार के बारे में इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी की आवश्यकता है उतनी मुझ को नहीं थी । मेरा खयाल था कि पुरुलिया सब डिवीजन में कुछ ज्यादा स्थानों में बंगाली भाषा बोलने वाले रहते हैं । लेकिन जब मैं ने वहां के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ों को देखा और वहां के इतिहास को पढ़ा तो सारी स्थिति मुझे मालूम हुई । राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने सारे इलाके में घूम कर और बहुत से लोगों की गवाहियां लेने के बाद और उनकी बातों को सुनने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी थी ।

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

4-35 P.M.

वह रिपोर्ट उसने गवर्नमेंट और इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश की । उसको पढ़ने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूं कि भाषा के आधार पर पुर्णिया जिला, संथाल परगना, डालभूम तो बंगाल में जा ही नहीं सकते, मानभूम भी नहीं जा सकता । जो हिस्सा बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है वह भाषा के आधार पर नहीं दिया जा सकता । चाहे भाषा का आधार लीजिये, चाहे संस्कृति का आधार लीजिये, किसी भी आधार पर जो कि राज्य पुनर्गठन कमीशन ने अपने सामने रखे, यह भाग बंगाल को नहीं दिया जा सकता । जब यह रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आयी तो बंगाल के नेताओं ने अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की । अगर आप ऊपर से बंगाल का इतिहास पढ़ें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि बराबर बंगाल का एरिया कम होता रहा है खास कर देश विभाजन के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल के दो हिस्सों में बंट जाने से दोनों के बीच भौगोलिक सम्बन्ध नष्ट हो गया है । शासन की दृष्टि से इन दोनों हिस्सों में भौगौलिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ना यह बात सभी को स्पष्टतः आवश्यक मालूम होती है और साधारण दृष्टि से सभी लोगों की सहानुभूति बंगाल की ओर हो जाती है ।

बंगाल वालों की तरफ से और खासकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से बार बार भाषा की दुहाई दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस ने भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने का वचन दिया था जिसको अब पूरा नहीं

किया जा रहा है। यह सिद्धान्त और राज्यों में जिस तरह से भी लागू हुआ हो, लेकिन सन् १९२१ और सन् १९५१ की सैंसस रिपोर्ट को देखने से और राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने जो जांच की है उसको देखने से यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि भाषा का सिद्धान्त बिहार पर लागू ही नहीं होता। लेकिन यह एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न बन गया है। बंगाल के लोग बहुत समय से कोशिश करते आ रहे हैं कि बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा उनको मिलना चाहिए, चाहे शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए मिले, चाहे उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए मिले, या किसी और काम के लिए मिले। यह उनके लिए भावना का प्रश्न बन गया है। उनको संतुष्ट करने के लिए सरकार ने यह सुझाव रखा है कि उत्तर और दक्षिण बंगाल को मिलाने के लिए कुछ हिस्सा बिहार का बंगाल को दे दिया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस सिद्धान्त पर बंगाल को पश्चिम दिनाज पुर से जलपाईगुड़ी तक बिहार राज्य किशनगंज सबडिवीजन का पूर्व का हिस्सा दिया जा रहा है, उसी सिद्धान्त पर, जैसा कि हमारे भार्गव साहब ने कहा है, धनबाद और जमशेदपुर को मिलाने वाली रेखा के पश्चिम का भाग बिहार को दिया जाये ताकि धनबाद से जमशेदपुर और पुरुलिया से रांची जाने का सीधा रास्ता बिहार वालों को मिल जाये। लाखों बंगाली बिहार में रहते हैं और लाखों बिहारी बंगाल में रहते हैं। इसलिए यह सभी के हित में होगा कि जो फैसला हो वह ऐसा हो कि सद्भावना बनी रहे। जो कुछ भी अब तक हमने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा और किया उसको भूल कर बंगाल और बिहार के भाइयों को मिल कर एक फैसला सभा के सामने रखना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि बंगाल और बिहार के भाई इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें। बिल में पुरुलिया सबडिवीजन का जो हिस्सा शायद ५०० वर्ग मील या ५५० वर्ग मील के लगभग जो उस लाइन से पश्चिम में पड़ता है वह हिस्सा बिहार को छोड़ कर बाकी जो पूर्णिया का हिस्सा है वह बंगाल में मिला दिया जाये भले ही ऐसा करना भाषा, संस्कृति या किसी भी आधार पर ठीक न हो। ऐसी अवस्था में इन सब सवालों को उठाना मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे लिए और इस सभा के लिए उचित भी नहीं है। मैंने बहुत विचार विमर्श के बाद और विभिन्न स्वार्थ वालों की बातों को सुनने के बाद जिस बात को रक्खा है उसके अनुसार इस वर्तमान विधेयक में तबदीली कर के हाउस को इस बिल को स्वीकृति प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक बिहार की जनता और वहां की विधान सभा का ताल्लुक है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब यह बिल वहां पर विचारार्थ पेश हुआ तो केवल ६ सदस्यों को छोड़ कर बाक़ी तमाम विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने एक स्वर से यह अनुरोध किया था, सरकार से अनुरोध किया था और राष्ट्रपति से भी अनुरोध किया था कि इस बिल को पेश ही न किया जाये और इस बात से आप भली भांति अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार की जनता का क्या मत है। बिहार की जनता अगर वह समझती कि भाषा के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर, कैचमेंट ऐरियाज के सिद्धान्त पर या किसी दूसरे सिद्धान्त पर यह बात कसौटी पर ठीक उतरती तो वहां की जनता कभी उसका विरोध नहीं करती। यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि पुर्णिया की ५ परसेंट जनता भी बंगाल में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। पुर्लिया के बारे में हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में बंगला भाषाभाषी लोग बहुत अधिक हैं और वहां के लोग बंगाल में जाना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य जो उस इलाक़े से यहां लोक-सभा में चुन कर आये हैं वह बंगला में भाषण दे कर के इस बात को साबित करना चाहते हैं कि दरअसल में वह बंगला भाषाभाषी क्षेत्र है। उनसे मैं नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर यही बात है तो इसी बात को कसौटी मान कर उस क्षेत्र का जनमत लेने में उन्हें क्यों ऐतराज

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

है ? वहां की जनता अगर बंगला बोलने वाली है और उसकी संस्कृति बंगालियों से मिलती है और वे लोग बंगाल में जाना चाहते हैं तो फिर उस इलाके में मत ले लीजिये और मत लेकर जो निर्णय हो उसके मुताबिक वहां पर अमल किया जाये और ऐसा करने में उनको क्यों ऐतराज होता है ।

मैं अधिक न कह कर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो समझौते का सुझाव हमारे गाडगिल साहब और पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने हाउस के सामने रक्खा है, उसके ऊपर बिहार और बंगाल के मेम्बरों को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा । श्री साधन गुप्त ने बड़े फख्र के साथ यह बात कही थी कि जब कोई उन से कहता है कि आप पहले भारतीय हैं या बंगाली तो उनको यह सवाल समझ में नहीं आता है और इस सवाल का जवाब उनके पास यह है कि हम भारतीय भी हैं और साथ ही साथ बंगाली भी हैं । मेरा कहना है कि भारतीय और बंगाली तक ही तो बात खत्म नहीं हो जाती है और बंगाली से चल कर यह भी तो चलता है कि अमुक हिन्दू है, ईसाई है अथवा मुसलमान धर्म को मानने वाला है और एक बार संकीर्णता में उतर जाइये तो फिर उसका अंत नहीं रहता और आदमी संकीर्णता के दायरे में नीचे धंसता जाता है और स्पष्ट बात है कि अगर बंगाली, बिहारी, जातिपांत जैसे अमुक ब्राह्मण है और फलां हिन्दू है और फलां मुसलमान है, इन चीजों में चलें जाने के बाद राष्ट्रीयता कहां रह जाती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । यह ठीक है कि बिहार में बिहारी बसते हैं और बंगाल में बंगाली बसते हैं लेकिन सब की जितने इस देश में बसते हैं उनकी एक भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता है न कि बंगाली और बिहारी राष्ट्रीयता है । इसलिए हमारे कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य के मन में जो कि तमाम विश्व को एक समझते हैं और विश्व में एक आन्दोलन चलाना चाहते हैं और विश्व के लिए एक सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं उनके दिल में यह जो प्रान्तीयता का भाव है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह का संकीर्ण बिहारी अथवा बंगाली पना कैसे उनमें समाया हुआ है ।

श्री साधन गुप्त : लेकिन पढ़िये ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : इसी तरह एक दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी हैं जिन्होंने कि गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर बहुत लांछन फेंका है और कहा कि इस गवर्नमेंट को केवल जनता द्वारा दिये गये वाएलेंस की निन्दा करनी आती है लेकिन जो पुलिस जनता पर गोलियां चलाती है उसकी यह सरकार निन्दा नहीं करती है । इसके लिए मेरा उनको जवाब है कि कोई भी सरकार जो कि शान्तिमय उपायों में विश्वास करती हो उसको गोली चलाने में बहुत संकोच होता है लेकिन जब वह देखती है कि देश में कुछ ऐसे शरारती तत्व मौजूद हैं जो किसी खास परिस्थिति का नाजायज फ़ायदा उठा करके अपना स्वार्थ साधन करना चाहते हैं और हमारी भोली भाली जनता जो अभी पूर्णतया प्रजातांत्रिक भावनाओं से अवगत नहीं है और जिसको कि यह पता नहीं है कि वह प्रजा तांत्रिक तरीके से किस तरह से अपनी आवाज और मांग को रख सकते हैं वह इन अराजक तत्वों के बहकावे में आकर गुमराह हो जाती है और हम ने देखा कि अहमदाबाद, बम्बई या अन्य शहरों की गलियों में किसी बात का निबटारा ढेले और पत्थर से करना चाहते हैं और तब मजबूर होकर सरकार को हजारों आदमियों के प्राण बचाने के खातिर गोली चलाने को बाध्य होना पड़ता है और हजार की जान बचाने के लिए कभी कभी पुलिस की गोली से एक आध आदमी मारे जाते हैं । जो भाई ऐसे लोगों को उकसाते हैं, जो संस्थाएं ऐसे लोगों को बढ़ावा देती हैं और जो प्रजा-तांत्रिक ढंग है उस रास्ते को छोड़ कर ऐसा रास्ता अपनाने के लिए कहते हैं कि जिस रास्ते पर किसी समस्या का समाधान कभी

दुनिया में हुआ नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूं उनको इस हाउस के सामने आकर यह कहना कि यह सरकार केवल जनता की हिंसा को दबाती है और पुलिस की हिंसा को नहीं दबाती है, शोभा नहीं देता है। पुलिस को तो हिंसा मजबूरी की अवस्था में करनी पड़ती है।

श्री साधन गुप्त : जुडिशल इनक्वायरी कराइये। होशियारपुर में क्या हुआ ?

श्री श्री नारायण दास : अगर सरकार को मजबूर होकर कहीं हजार आदमियों की जान बचाने के लिए गोली का आश्रय लेना पड़ता है तो हर दफ़ा आपकी तरफ़ से ये मांग आना कि जुडिशल एनक्वायरी बैठनी चाहिए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। बम्बई में या अहमदाबाद के अन्दर जो बातें हो रही हैं उनमें क्या उनको इस बात का सन्देह है कि उन्होंने जो रास्ता पकड़ा है वह कंडैम करने लायक नहीं है। ढेलेबाजी, पत्थरबाजी करके, मकानों को गिरा कर के और रेलवे को उखाड़ने जैसे कामों को करने के लिए जनता को उकसाया जाना किसी भी देश की संसद् के सदस्यगण जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक और शान्तिपूर्ण सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास करते होंगे, वे कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य जो कि बाहर तो जनता को इस तरह के अवैधानिक, अप्रजातांत्रिक और हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के लिए उकसाते हैं और जब मजबूर हो कर सरकार ऐसे शरारती तत्वों को रोकने के लिए गोली चलाती है तो हाउस में उसके लिए शोर मचाते हैं, मेरी समझ में उनका ऐसा करना इस देश में हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन देना है और हिंसा से किसी भी प्रश्न का हल नहीं हुआ है और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह देश को किधर ले जाना चाहते हैं।

इस बिल के मुताबिक़ यद्यपि कोई भी हिस्सा बिहार का बंगाल में मिलाये जाने का औचित्य किसी भी सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक़ न तो कमिशन हमको बता सका और न सरकार ही बता सकी। लेकिन चूंकि बंगाल को किसी तरह से हमको संतुष्ट करना है तो कुछ थोड़ा सा हिस्सा बिहार का बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारी जनता उसके पक्ष में नहीं है, फिर भी कुछ हिस्सा बंगाल को दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है। मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं करता लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जो निर्णय सरकार ने किया है वह उसको करे लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव हमारे गाडगिल साहब और भार्गव साहब ने रक्खा है, उस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और मैं अपने नेता से कहूंगा कि वह इस सुझाव पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके बिहार और बंगाल के सदस्यों के ऊपर थोड़ा प्रेमपूर्ण दबाव डाल कर ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि यह विधेयक उस सुझाव के अनुसार संशोधन रूप में कल आ जाय और हाउस से स्वीकृत हो जाये और अगर ऐसा हो सका तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत हद तक बिहार के लोगों को संतोष हो जायगा और बंगाल के लोगों को भी असन्तुष्ट रहने का कोई कारण नहीं रहेगा। सुझाव यह है कि धनबाद से जमशेदपुर तक जो एक सीधा राजपथ बयाना जायेगा उसके पश्चिम का मानभूमी सबडिवीजन का हिस्सा बिहार को छोड दिया जाये और बाकी बंगाल में आ जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का इस संशोधन के साथ समर्थन करता हूं।

Dr. Krishnaswami: For over three and a half hours we have had a gruelling debate on the transference of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal. I can understand the considerations of powerful sentiment that have motivated my friends from Bihar in opposing such transference. But I should like on this occasion to place before this House another aspect of the matter which we have to take into account in this Parliament and which I hope my friends from Bihar also will sympathise with.

West Bengal is today a truncated State. The price which she has had to pay for the freedom that we are enjoying and the ninth anniversary of which we celebrated yesterday....

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं यह कहते हैं कि बंगाल ने स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में ज्यादा त्याग किया हैं। तो क्या बिहार और देश के दूसरे भागों ने कम त्याग किया है। बराबर इस तरह से क्यों कहा जाता है।

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am not charging any particular State with not having played its part. I am only suggesting that the fate which has overtaken West Bengal is part of the price that she has had to pay for the freedom that we are enjoying.

The problems of resettling refugees, of providing employment for those people in that small region which is there, are undoubtedly great which the Government is grappling with. I am not one of those who is inclined to over-state the problem of refugees. I agree that there has been great willingness on the part of other Governments to resettle these refugees. Indeed, this problem of resettling refugees is a problem which concerns not one Government alone but all Governments in the Union of India. But I should like to point out that even assuming that there is a willingness on the part of other States to resettle the refugees, it would be administratively easier for a single State to resettle them if there are larger areas within its control. I am not suggesting that merely this problem of influx of refugees should be taken as the main consideration for the transference of areas. That would make it impossible really to have any such thing as a State which is sufficiently stable in character. But what I would suggest is a sort of compromise which we ought to arrive at. What one can do is to take areas which are contiguous, where Bengalis are in sizable numbers, as in some of the areas like the Santal Parganas, and make them part of West Bengal. We can also suggest that those areas in which big projects, like the Damodar Valley Project, are being constructed would certainly be useful, as they would provide secondary employment to the numerous refugees who are the responsibility of West Bengal.

There is one aspect of the matter which I would like to place before this House. It is known, and it is realised, that so far as these refugees in Bengal are concerned, they are not as mobile as the refugees in Punjab or elsewhere.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why not?

Dr. Krishnaswami: It may be not a very satisfactory state of affairs, but we have to take that into account and we have to reconcile the two considerations. In the long run we can promote mobility by other measures. But in the short run, an administration like the West Bengal Government is faced with serious problems, and surely it ought to be the duty of this House to consider this problem of transference of areas from that aspect as well.

I shall go over some of these other aspects rather briefly. The States Reorganisation Commission in its Report gave practically exclusive attention to the principles of linguistic connection. I do not think it was a very satisfactory state of affairs. But I would like to point out that the areas which were suggested to be transferred to West Bengal have been considerably reduced in size in the original Bill. The Chairman of the Joint Committee in a paragraph, which I should like to quote to this House, has pointed out that an assurance has been given by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that so far as Purnea district is concerned, there would not be a transference of refugees or inhabitants into that area. My contention is, if that is so it is all the more reason why we should think of transference of certain other areas, without necessarily interfering with the economy of Bihar.

But I should like to point out to my hon. friends that apart from this question of areas, when once we have come to a compromise on certain matters, there is a duty cast on us to observe the compromise both in letter and in spirit. I do not suggest that a compromise is always satisfactory. It cannot be satisfactory to both parties. Sometimes one feels that one has not gained....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): May I point out that out of thirty-four Members present on the last day of the meeting, twenty four have given Minutes of Dissent? This is the compromise!

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am coming to that. I am not in the least trying to charge anybody with not having done his duty. But I am suggesting that if there is a compromise.. (*An Hon. Member*: Where is it?) My friend may try to contradict me after listening to me. It is reported that a compromise was arrived at, whereby Members of the Congress Party of Bihar agreed to provide a link to the Darjeeling district by transfer of a small area in Purnea district in lieu of Kishanganj town, and a portion of that area to the side of the national highway being given up by the territory proposed to be transferred from Purnea to West Bengal.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं भी बिहार का मेम्बर हूं मेरे सामने कोई कम्प्रोमाईज़ नहीं हुआ था ।

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi): But we expected some generosity from Bengal as well.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am referring to the Bill. I am not trying in the least to suggest that my friends have received the best treatment from Bengal. But I want to point out that in this particular compromise, the clause as it is drafted depends upon the goodwill of people from both Bihar and Bengal. I have not seen a single Member of the Congress Party from West Bengal who has appended a Minute of Dissent, whereas I find that all Members from Bihar seem to have appended Minutes of Dissent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Because, while they are gaining we are loslosing.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am not looking at it from the point of view of losing or gaining. I am looking at it from the point of view of how the problem can be solved fairly satisfactorily. But I would like to refer to clause 3 which is rather important and to which I invite the attention of the hon. the Home Minister. Clause 3, as you will see, reads as follows. It is suggested that "the boundary line referred to in subsection (1) shall be so demarcated as to be generally 200 yards to the west of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dalkola, Kishanganj and Chopra with Siliguri in Darjeeling district and 200 yards to the south or south-east of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dalkola and Karandighi with Raiganj in West Dinajpur district". Now, the area sought to be transferred should have been more specific. It merely says that the boundary line of the Kishanganj sub-division of the Purnea district to be transferred should be generally 200 yards to the west of the national highway. What does 'generally' mean? Obviously, if there is goodwill, there would be no dispute whatsoever. I should like, therefore, to emphasise the need for absolute goodwill on the part of all concerned if this is to be implemented properly. If there is not, I think we would have a great deal of trouble. Because, the word 'generally' can be interpreted in many ways. Are we going to have a new arbitral authority to determine the significance of the word 'generally'? I am not convinced about the need for not transferring Kishanganj town into Bengal. But let it be as it is. I think this clause ought to be reworded, so that we might not have any more dispute. Otherwise, we

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

would have dispute on the word 'generally' and on fifty yards to hundred yards—rather a sorry way of doing this business of States reorganisation.

It is not my intention to add to the controversy or to inflame passions which already run high. But I do wish that out of the settlement we might have a much better understanding, not only of the problems of West Bengal but also of Bihar.

My hon. friend Mr. H. N. Mukerjee pointed out the need for giving special safeguards to the tribal people who are in those areas. I entirely endorse the powerful plea that he has made, and I hope and trust that when the time comes for our suggesting specific safeguards we will be in a position to enlist the co-operation of all men of goodwill in this House, so that we might have proper safeguards for these tribal people who ought to have these safeguards in order that they might be able to contribute to the mosaic culture of our great country.

5 P.M.

I have, therefore, very little to add to what my hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee has said except to suggest that we will have the full and unstinted cooperation of Mr. Jaipal Singh when we actually come to drafting safeguards for the tribal minorities in these areas.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I have listened to the speeches for the last three or four hours. I find that there is little which calls for any reply from me. The exponents of opposite views have advanced arguments which almost cancel each other; so my task to that extent is lightened.

But I feel that Prof. Mukerjee when he laid emphasis on the linguistic principle was not fully conscious of the significance of his remarks and of the boomerang that he was throwing so far as these particular proposals are concerned. I do not claim that the transfer of these territories from Bihar to Bengal is being made purely on the linguistic basis. It is not so and those who are devotees at the altar of linguism cannot I think easily support the transfer that has been proposed in this Bill. If you look at the report of the States Reorganisation Commission you will find that the Commission itself has said that the transfers proposed by them are not based on the principle of homogeneity of language. If you like, take the case of Purnea. You will find these words:

> "We do not feel called upon to review or to decide this question. The affinities between Kishanganjia or Sirpuria as spoken in the extreme east of Purnea district, on the one hand, and Bengali on the other, seem to be close. But this dialect is written in the Kaithi script, which is allied to Hindi, and as one proceeds westwards its affinities with Maithili and Hindi become more marked. Arguments based on linguistic affiliations, whether advanced by Bihar or by Bengal, are thus far from being conclusive."

So, the claim for the transfer of the portions of Purnea which are being allotted to Bengal by this Bill cannot be sustained on the linguistic principle. So, if Mr. Hiren Mukerjee and those who are associated with him in this House are to swear by linguism alone and by nothing else, then they would, I think, be driven by the logic of facts to the conclusion that Purnea should not be transferred from Bihar to Bengal.

Similarly, if you take the case of Purulia, you will find that the Commission has not laid any stress on the linguistic homogeneity of that tract. *(Interruption)* I think the

book is before you and you can consult it. I daresay that they have not. According to the 1951 census, the percentage of Bengali-speaking people in that area is said to border on 51. Taking the figures that were placed before us later, that percentage will be considerably reduced. But I do not enter into any controversy in that connection. The Commission has laid down a definite principle and it was this that only where 70 per cent of the people of a district or in very exceptional cases of a tahsil or taluk spoke one common language, then alone would transfer be justified on the ground of language. So, if the linguistic principle were applied, Mr. Mukerjee will again be out of court. Therefore, it is a reversal of the mammon or demon of linguism; it will not be profitable to him, at least not on this occasion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Prevented linguism of your own.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is perverted. So far as I am concerned, linguism by itself is a perverted thing. I stand for linguistic homogeneity, along with other factors.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Betrayal.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The question will arise as to why then these proposals have been accepted by Government and an answer is due. I would then refer hon. Members to the guiding principles which were laid down by the Government. The guiding principles are contained in the resolution that was issued when the Commission was appointed. It said:

> "The Commission will investigate the conditions of the problem, the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing of all important and relevant factors thereon. They will be free to consider any proposal relating to such reorganisation."

The Dar Commission laid down in their report the distinctive criteria, when they said—

> "The Commission felt that in forming provinces the emphasis should be primarily on administrative convenience. The homogenity of language should enter into consideration only as a matter of administrative convenience."

That was the principle laid down by the Dar Commission and the States Reorganisation Commission while further elucidating the basis on which their framework was to be built, laid down that administrative convenience, financial viability and the development of the area and the promotion of the plans which formed part of the Five Year national scheme should be kept in view in ordering the rearrangement of the various areas in the country. It was in the light of these criteria that these proposals were made. But if one were to rely exclusively on the linguistic principle, he would collapse and along with him would these proposals about the transfer of Purnea and Purulia.

Professor Mukerjee said that the Congress in its palmy day was an adherent of linguistic homogeneity. Well, I understand that the Communist Party was a dynamic body and as such it wanted people to benefit by their experience and knowledge and not to be struck in the backwaters for ever.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We do not equate dynamism with opportunism.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As you are.

Pandit G. B. Pant: When linguistic principle is applied in this way, then opportunism is patent.

So far as this is concerned, I only want to say that the Congress was at its palmy days perhaps till about a few years ago when the country was fighting against the British in accordance with the Quit India resolution. However, that is a minor matter. What we are concerned with is the

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

propriety of the proposals that have been made and I can well claim that these decisions have been taken with due care. I do not want to enter into the realm of controversy and I have no desire to controvert any claim. I know that it is not a mere matter of logic and argument—life is bigger than logic except, perhaps, for the Communist Party.

So, I do fully realise that sentiments have a place in matters of this kind. But I would appeal to my hon. friends to rise above the narrow, parochial and local sentiments which come in the way of comradely bonds being established between neighbouring States. What we are interested in is the welfare of Bengal and the welfare of Bihar. Their interests are interdependant and none can flourish if the other goes to the ditch. So, it should be our effort to evolve such solutions as would meet the needs of the situation without inflicting any serious injury on any of the two parties. That has been our endeavour.

So far as Purnea is concerned, I think all are now agreed that the arrangement that has been made in the Bill is quite satisfactory and, to a great extent, it has taken the edge out of the opposition. So far as Purulia is concerned, some sort of dissatisfaction or resentment has arisen because certain parts of Purulia are being transferred to Bengal in order to enable Bengal to develop the area which will benefit through the projects which will be fed by Subbarnarekha and Kasai rivers It is claimed that Bihar is entitled to similar facilities. No doubt it is. Therefore, we have agreed to have a highway between Jasmshedpur and Dhanbad and if there are any difficulties so far as facilities for transport between Dhanbad and Ranchi are concerned, hope the Central Government will be prepared to consider the question sympathetically with a view to remove the difficulties which Bihar may have to suffer on account of this change.

After all, we do not want any part of the country to suffer on account of any arrangements that are approved by this Government. It must be remembered, however, that there has been a long-standing dispute between Bihar and Bengal over these territories. It has almost grown into a feud and it is necessary to put an end to it. The hatchet must be buried. The Commission said that apart from other grounds it was necessary to put an end to this barren and embarrassing controversy which was causing a great deal of embarrassment to the leaders of Bengal and Bihar. So, some way out has to be found and this is the solution that has been devised.

I will not go into the history of the problem. I would only beg of my hon. friends from Bihar to look at the question generously. After all, as I said in the morning, the people of Bihar were prepared to hand over the whole of Bihar to Bengal.

An Hon. Member: We are still willing.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If I were to say I wish you success, some of my hon. friends opposite would jump upon their seats. So, I will refrain from saying so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Millions will jump with us.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have not that agile body now.

So, that was the mood some time back and I think that even if we cannot have such a union physically, let us have a union of hearts and let us unite emotionally. That is still of greater importance. Though our administrative units may be different our regard for each other, our respect for each other should guide us in our decision and in our actives.

It was said in the course of the discussion here by someone that the Chief Minister of Bengal had said that it was the first instalment and others were to follow. I have not seen a statement myself. It does not seem to be consistent with the attitude of the Chief Minister of Bengal and other members of the majority

party in the Bengal Legislature towards the problems arising out of this Bill which were discussed and voted upon in that Legislature.

Suggestions were made that Dalbhum should be transferred, that Dhanbad should be transferred and the whole of Purulia should be transferred and that, perhaps, Singhbhum should be transferred. But all those were defeated.

Shri K. K. Basu: Don't make unjust claims as to the other areas.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Congress people made unjust claims.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Those proposals were thrown out. I was glad to learn from Professor Mukerjee today that he does not want Dhanbad, he does not want Dhanbhum and he does not want Jamshedpur. Well, I do not know if other colleagues of his fully agree with him as some of their amendments in the Joint Committee did not quite tally with the view expressed by Professor Mukerjee here.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He is quite misunderstood.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That shows that the attitude of some of the members goes to such an extent that they are prepared to out-Herod Herod himself. So, I hope that at least there will be no talk of this being regarded as the first instalment. There is no question of any instalment. We all belong to one country. We are citizens of one Republic. We have equal rights everywhere. We are interested in the progress and prosperity of every unit, so that all units may advance together. Under the circumstances, I do not see why undue importance should be attached to the transfer of a few areas from one State to the other. I hope my friends will take a generous view of the matter. I do not advance any arguments in support of our proposals.

We have to bear in mind this fact that a commission was appointed with the approval of Parliament...

Shri K .K. Basu: But that you modified.

Pandit G. B. Pant:.....to determine all questions of reorganisation of States. Of course, that commission had not the final word.

Shri K. K. Basu: Let us know the reason also.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Parliament did not reduce itself to impotence when it appointed a commission. It maintained its sovereign authority, but all the same a commission was appointed. That commission went round the country, studied the problems, took account of every relevant factor and after giving thought to every aspect of the issues which they had to determine, they reached certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. We in this House should not turn down their recommendations with regard to border areas which do not involve any question of principle as such simply because we do not quite agree with the view taken by them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is only the privilege of the Congress Party.

Pandit G. B. Pant: This House has been able to settle many problems of much greater importance. The solution reached regarding Bombay will ever stand to the credit and glory of this House. Let us be guided by the spirit which inspired the House when that solution was reached, and if we do that, we will find that the issues which are facing us today are of a very minor and relatively insignificant character. Let us then settle ourselves to it and accept the proposals that have emerged out of very prolonged and careful deliberations held by the Joint Committee over the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are a number of amendments to various clauses. Hon. Members who wish to move their amendments may kindly hand over the numbers of their amendments specifying the clauses to which they relate to the Secretary at the Table within 15 minutes.

Clause 2 .—(*Definitions*)

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8,

for "October" *substitute* "November"

Shri K. K. Basu: Why, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: We have already carried it in the other Bill.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is more important. Here it is only a minor adjustment. We were forced to vary it from 1st October in the other case, but it is much easier to have it as 1st October here.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently the object is that the switching over may take place simultaneously all over the country.

The question is:

Page 1, line 8—

for "October" *substitute* "November"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): I wish to move my amendment 44.

Shri K. K. Basu: The list we have got so far is only up to 36. I think he gave it this morning.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: It has been circulated to all.

Shri K. K. Basu: Not circulated to those who are interested.

Mr. Speaker: This amendment was handed over today. If the Government accepts it, very well. Otherwise, normally we do not waive notice.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: The office was closed yesterday. So, naturally I could only give it today.

Mr. Speaker: There was ample time before.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: The amendment reads:

Page 1, *after line* 12, *add:*

"(cc) 'Bihar' means the State of West Bengal.... .. ..

Mr. Speaker: "Bihar" means the State of Bihar, not West Bengal.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I am still thinking in terms of merger.

Shri Gadgil: Opium eaters!

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: The amendment reads:

Page 1, *after line* 12, *add:*

"(cc) 'Bihar' means the State of Bihar;"

(ccc) 'West Bengal' means the State of West Bengal";

My reason for tabling this amendment is that in the Bill both terms have been used. At some places the expression "State of Bihar" and at other places only "Bihar" has been used, and therefore it might be desirable to define "Bihar" as the State of Bihar and "West Bengal" as the State of West Bengal. This is a non-controversial amendment.

Shri K. K. Basu: A new definition?

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya: In the Bill at some places we have got the terms "State of Bihar" and "State of West Bengal" and at other places the terms used are only "Bihar" and "West Bengal". So, it may lead to some confusion, and therefore, wherever the word "Bihar" occurs it should be construed as the State of Bihar and wherever the term "West Bengal" occurs, it should be construed as the State of West Bengal.

Shri B. K. Das: Can there be any other meaning for it?

Shri M. D. Joshi: It is not the name of a town.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: No question of a town. There is difference between "Bihar" and "State of Bihar". "State of Bihar" means the Government of Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: There are, as the hon. Member points out, "State of West Bengal" and "State of Bihar" in page 2 in clause 3. When we come later on to page 4 we find in clause 6 "Bihar" and "West Bengal". Both mean the same thing, but we are enacting a statute. Therefore, the hon. Member wants to put this in by way of abundant caution.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: If he had used "Bihar" and "West Bengal" throughout, this amendment would not be necessary, but as both the terms have been used, instead of making the amendment everywhere we might say "Bihar" means the State of Bihar and "West Bengal" means the State of West Bengal.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The words "State of Bihar" and "State of West Bengal" have been repeatedly used in this Bill. Now, if you say "Bihar" means the State of Bihar, then in all these places we will have to make amendments.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly look into clause 6. It is true in clause 3 both the terms "State of Bihar" and "State of West Bengal" have been used.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Also in clause 4.

Mr. Speaker: In clause 6, and of course in other places also, it is said: "....on that day in the seats allotted to Bihar and West Bengal".

Shri Pataskar: There it cannot be anything else than Bihar and West Bengal.

Pandit G. B. Pant: "Bihar" and "West Bengal" are not, I think, terms which are not easily intelligible. And what can be the misapprehension? Suppose you say "State of Bihar" in one place and "Bihar" in another, what is the difference? We have to use the words 'the State of Bihar', where the emphasis is on the administrative unit known as Bihar. We may use the word 'Bihar' where the territory or the areas known as Bihar have to be taken into consideration. I do not think it is going to cause any confusion.

Shri K. K. Basu: The Constitution is there, which gives the names of the States.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I would have had no objection if the same words had been used throughout, and I would not have suggested this definition in that case. I only suggested that since both the terms have been used....

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is not necessary to use the same words everywhere.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: If they mean the same thing, then it is all right. Unless there are different meanings attached to them, it is all right. Normally, in all statutes, we try to use the same terms.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not think it causes any misapprehension.

Mr. Speaker: So, in that case, would not waive notice for this amendment. There is only one other amendment to this clause, namely amendment No. 8.

Shri Pataskar: I do not think that has been moved.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 38 and 39—

for 'south-east' *substitute* 'south-west'

It is a clerical error that has crept in. The word must have been 'south-west'.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 38 and 39—

for 'south-east' *substitute* 'south-west'.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: There can be only one 'west', and that will be in line 39.

So far as line 35 is concerned, it is already 'west of the highway'. Only in line 39 will the wording be:

> "to the south or south-west of the highway in Purnea district connecting Walkola and Karandighi....".

Pandit G. B. Pant: 'South-east' is used only at one place. That should be changed into 'south-west'.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: But there are two places where it occurs.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Only at one place.

Shri K. K. Basu: What begins in line 38 ends in line 39. This is quite all right.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one 'south-west' to be put in.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is only one 'south-west' linking two lines.

Mr. Speaker: I have already put this amendment to vote, and it has been carried.

As for the other amendments, hon. Members who want to move amendments may kindly indicate the numbers of their amendments.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I want to move amendment No. 10.

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to move amendments Nos. 2 and 3. Amendment No. 3 seeks to introduce a new clause 4A. I think it will fit in with this part of the Bill, and therefore, we can discuss it along with this clause.

Mr. Speaker: That amendment seeks to introduce a new clause 4A.

Shri K. K. Basu: It seeks to introduce a new clause. But it more or less deals with the same subject. For purposes of discussion, it would be better if it is taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: New Clause 4A can be taken up after clause 4.

Shri K. K. Basu: If we take up clauses 3, 4 and new clause 4A together, that would be better, for in that case, we shall be able to deal with all of them in one speech.

Mr. Speaker: Clauses 3 and 4 may be taken up together, and amendments to these clauses may now be moved, and a single discussion may be carried on on the clauses as well as the amendments. Thereafter, I shall put these amendments and clauses separately to the vote of the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: The new clause also?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the new clause also.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: May I make one submission? Can we leave clause 3 today and take it up tomorrow, because we can study the amendments that have been tabled to clause 3 in the meanwhile? We may take up the other clauses now.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I also support it, because, yesterday being a holiday, some of the amendments which we had given, I find, have not been circulated. It would not be fair to hon. Members to be called upon to

give their views on the amendments which have not been seen at all previously.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, we have got 25 minutes now. Let us get through.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My point is this. How are the hon. Members of this House to express views on amendments that have been tabled and that should have been circulated, but which have not yet been circulated?

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members hand over these amendments only at 12.30 this afternoon or at noon, how can I have them circulated?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I submitted my amendment at ten o'clock this morning.

Mr. Speaker: It is physically impossible to circulate it. If hon. Members table the amendments the same day, they cannot make out a grievance that they have not been circulated. They must have given their amedments the day before yesterday.

Anyhow, I would not conclude the discussion on these clauses now. Amendments which have not been circulated today will be circulated this evening.

Shri K. K. Basu: Including the amedments seeking to introduce new clause 4A.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, we shall divide these clauses in the following manner. We shall take up clauses 3 and 4 and the amendments relating to both of them. If any amendments have been handed over to the Notice Office today, I shall have them circulated this evening.

Now, we have got about half an hour more, and we can carry on.

Shri B. Mahata: I would like to move amendments Nos. 28, 29 and 31 to 34.

Shri M. K. Moitra (Calcutta—North-West): I want to move amendments Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 43.

Shri M. P. Mishra: I am moving amendments Nos. 17 and 18.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I want to move amendments Nos. 45 and 46. The fate of amendment No. 44 which stands in my name has already been decided.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to move amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, and 27.

Shri K. K. Basu: Amendment No. 15 has already been disposed of.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am moving amendments Nos. 37, 38 and 39.

Shri Chaitan Majhi (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I want to move amendment No. 36.

Shri K. K. Basu: That does not relate to this group of clauses. That seeks to introduce a new clause 52.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

for lines 30 to 32, substitute:

"(b) Purulia sub-division of Manbhum district;

(c) such other areas as may be demarcated for inclusion in West Bengal by the Boundary Commission to be set up under section 4A;"

(ii) Page 3—

after line 39, *insert*:

"4A. (1) *Boundary Commission.*—A Boundary Commission shall be appointed consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice, a linguist and an expert on tribal problems to demarcate contiguous Bengali speaking areas in Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district, Dhalbhum subdivision of Singhbhum district, Santal Parganas and also other areas of Purnea district, taking village as a unit and trying to

[Shri Tushar Chatterjea]

keep a particular tribe under one administrative unit or system as far as possible.

(2) Immediately on such demarcation the areas so formed shall form part of the State of West Bengal and shall cease to form part of the State of Bihar".

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, lines 30 to 32—

omit "excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana and Patamda police station of Barabhum thana."

(ii) Page 3—

after line 39, *insert*:

"4A. (1) *Boundary Commission.*—A Boundary Commission shall be appointed consisting of a judge of the Superme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice, a linguist and an expert on Tribal problems to demarcate the contiguous Bengali-speaking areas in Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district, Dhalbhum subdivision of Singhbhum district, Santal Parganas and also other such areas of Purnea district taking village as a unit and trying to keep a particular tribe under one administrative unit or system as far as possible.

(2) Immediately on such demarcation the areas so formed shall form part of the State of West Bengal and shall cease to form part of the State of Bihar."

Shri B. Mahata: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2,

for lines 24 to 29, *substitute:*

"(a) that portion of Purnea district which lies to the east of the Mahananda river and the Mechi-river; and"

(ii) Page 2, lines 30 to 32—

omit "excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana and Patamda police station of Barabhum thana"

(iii) Page 3—

after line 14, *add*:

"(5) The following territories of the State of Bihar shall also be a part of West Bengal on expiry of six months from the appointed day, excepting those portions thereof which shall be found to be inhabited, in a single majority by people speaking any other language as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, than Bengali, determined by a body set up by the Government with powers to demarcate the boundaries between Bihar and West Bengal, in the manner specified in section 3A within six months from the appointed day—

(i) the whole of Dhanbad sub-division;

(ii) the whole of Dhalbhum sub-division;

(iii) from Santhal Pargana district—

(a) Jamtara sub-division;

(b) Pakur sub-division;

(c) Rajmahal sub-division excluding Sahibgung Thana;

(d) South Dumka of Dumka sub-division; and such other areas as are Bengali-speaking in the sub-division;

(e) Koro taluk in Deoghar sub-division and such other areas which are Bengali-speaking in the sub-division and

(iv) such other Bengali-speaking areas of Purnea, as have not been included in section 3."

Shri Jaipal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 2 and 3—

for clause 3, *substitute:*

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in the Chhota Nagpur Division, the dis-

trict of the Santhal Parganas, Banka sub-division in the district of Bhagalpur and Jamui sub-division the district of Monghyr and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of Bihar; and, there shall be added to the State of Bihar the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of west Bengal."

Shri M. K. Moitra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

for lines 24 to 29 *substitute:*

"(a) that portion of Kishanganj sub-division of Purnea district which lies to the east of the Mechi and the Mahananda river and that portion of Gopalpur thana of Purnea district and of Barsoi police station of that district which lie to east of the Mahananda"

(ii) Page 2, lines 30 to 32—

omit "excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana and Patamda police station of Barabhum thana."

(iii) Page 2,—

after line 32, *add*:

"(c) the whole of Dhanbad sub-district;

(d) the whole of Dhalbhum sub-division;

(e) the whole of Jantara and Pakur sub-division of Santhal Parganas district and also the Bengali speaking areas of Dumka, Rajmahal, Madhupur and Deoghar of that district."

(iv) Pages 2 and 3,

omit lines 35 to 40 and lines 1 to 5 respectively.

Shri M. P. Mishra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

(i) *omit* lines 30 to 32; and

(ii) Page 3, lines 7 to 10, *omit*—

"and the territory specified in clause (b) of that sub-section shall form a separate district to be known as Purulia district within Burdwan division of the State of West Bengal"

(ii) Page 2, lines 36 and 38—

for "200 yards" *substitute* "20 yards"

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

for lines 30 to 32, *substitute*:

"(b) Sadar sub-division of Manbhum district, excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana, Patamda police station of Barabhum thana, Jhalda thana, Baghmindi thana, Arsa Police station of Purulia thana, and those portions of Purulia mufassil and Balrampur police stations in Purulia thana which lie to the west of Dhanbad-Jamshedpur highway."

(ii) Page 3—

after line 5, *add*:

"Provided further that the demarcation referred to in sub-clause (2) being 200 yards to the West of the Highway in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola, Kishanganj and Chopra with Silliguri in Darjeeling district and 200 yards to the south or south-east of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola and Karandighi with Raiganj in West Dinajpur district shall be so fixed as not to divide any existing village or town or bazar into two parts; and that the area of this 200 yards will be reduced to the extent required to avoid division of populated area."

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 32—

add at the end:

"and the area comprised in the police stations of Jaipur, Jhalda, Bagmundi, Balrampur and that part of Purulia police station lying to the west of the road between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur"

(ii) Page 3, line 23—

after "of that Province" *insert*:

"and the districts of Maldah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling now forming part of West Bengal"

(iii) Page 3, line 34—

add at the end:

"but shall not include the territories comprised in the districts of Maldah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling"

(iv) (a) Page 2—

(i) *omit* lines 24 to 29;
(ii) *omit* lines 35 to 40; and

(b) Page 3—

(i) *omit* lines 1 to 5; and
(ii) lines 6 and 7, *omit*—

"The territory specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be included in, and form part of, Darjeeling district, and"

Shri Jaipal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) Pages 2 and 3—

for Clause 3, *substitute*:

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in the State of Bihar and the territories of the States of West Bengal and Bihar shall thereupon become the State of Purva Pradesh."

(ii) Pages 2 and 3—

for clause 3, *substitute*:

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Bihar the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of West Bengal."

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: In my amendment, I have proposed that in addition to the Kishanganj area, the whole of the Purulia sub-division of the Manbhum district, and 'such other areas as may be demarcated for inclusion in West Bengal by the Boundary Commission to be set up under section 4A' should also be transferred.

While moving this amendment, I must say that I base my claim on the principle which has been much criticised in this House But I must draw the attention of the House to a very clear fact that although my Bihar friends and also the Home Minister himself, criticised the Communist Members only for advocating the linguistic principle, it is not only the Communist Members of this House but also a large number of Congress Members of this House who have actually advocated the linguistic principle. A clear record of that can be found in the reports of the speeches of such Members, who are very eminent Congress Members. So it is no use simply accusing the Communists of raising this question of the linguistic principle. This is a principle generally accepted by the people of the country at large, and a large number of Congressmen do believe that reorganisation of States should be based on the linguistic principle. A good number of Congressmen in this very House expressed very clearly their view that the linguistic basis is the most scientific basis on which reorganisation of States should be effected. So the attempt being made to make out the Communists as the only protagonists of the linguistic principle, as if the Communists only have just found out this peculiar plea which is foreign to the people at large, this sort of accusation, is not correct, and it is not a fact.

When our Bihar and other friends try to criticise us by saying that our claim is based on a hollow ground, for the linguistic principle is not exactly the ground on which the SRC has made recommendations, I just want to ask them: if they really want to completely dismiss this linguistic basis, why this sort of frantic effort to prove that people speaking a particular language is in a majority and people speaking another language is not in a majority? Why this sort of recounting business again and again to prove that there is no Bengali-speaking majority population, and it is the Hindi-speaking majority? Why this sort of attempt, I again ask, if you sincerely believe that the language basis is to be completely dismissed and thrown out?

Shri M. P. Mishra: That is one of the many considerations.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: That may be so, but I find that since the issue of reorganisation is before the country, all sorts of efforts are being made to show that a particular language is the language of the majority of the people and another language is not the language of the majority of the people.

So my point is that it is no use just dismissing this language question. The SRC, for all practical purposes, has based its consideration on the linguistic principle. Most of the cases have been decided on this basis. Many of the important Congress Members also have said that most of the cases have been decided on this basis, and all the claims and counter-claims that have been made and refuted are also on this basis. So I do not understand why this effort to completely dismiss this basic issue is being made. I do not feel in any way ashamed to clearly say that our claim is based on the linguistic principle, because that is the only scientific basis on which reorganisation of States and readjustment of boundaries should be made; that is the only way by which a proper administrative set-up can be built up and a proper democratic set-up can be evolved.

Therefore, it is no question of claiming a part of the territory of this State or that State; it is not that. I am really sorry to find that the whole issue is being judged here as if a partition suit is going to take place, as if in a family two brothers are going to part, as if their utencils are going to be divided. It is not such a trifling matter. The entire question of reorganisation came up because the country demanded it as a national necessity. So it is no use trying to treat this as a trifling matter of dispute. By treating it in this way, all sorts of compromise formulae are being suggested. I ask, what is this question of compromise formula when it is a matter of principle, when it is a matter of deciding the question of the entire reorganisation of States, when it is a question of reshaping the whole country in a particular way? Why is this question of redistribution of boundaries being regarded as a matter of dispute between two parties, as if a conciliation officer should come and settle the issue and finish everything?

Therefore, once again I want to assert that the linguistic basis should be accepted. We claim that the Purulia sub-division of Manbhum district should be wholly transferred to West Bengal. Why? It may be argued that all the census figures do not show that in the whole of Purulia sub-division, there is a Bengali-speaking majority population. I want to tell you frankly that too much reliance should not be placed on the census figures, for the simple reason that since this question of reorganisation started all sorts of efforts were there to make a wrong record of the population language-wise. This can be understood very clearly from one particular fact. In Manbhum from 1941 to 1951, an increase of more than 6 lakhs in the Hindi-speaking population has been shown; alongside, a decrease of more than 3 lakhs in the Bengali-speaking population has been shown. It is really a queer thing that the Hindi population should have increased by this number and, at the same time, the Bengali-speaking

[Shri Tushar Chatterjea]

population can decrease by more than 3 lakhs. Is it a fact that 3½ lakh Bengali-speaking people of Purulia have come back to West Bengal? Is it an exodus of 3½ lakh Bengali-speaking people to Bengal? Or is it a fact that 6 lakh more Hindi-speaking people have come from other parts of Bihar to Purulia? No such things actually took place. Therefore, this sort of decrease of the Bengali-speaking population by 3½ lakhs and increase of the Hindi-speaking population by 6½ lakhs cannot be explained in any way, except that there must have been some wrong recording. Therefore, the census figures cannot be relied upon.

I want to say that instead of taking the census figures into account, it is better to go to Purulia and see things there.....

Shri M. P. Mishra: And have a plebiscite.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: .....with one's own eyes and hear what exactly is the language the people speak.

Some hon. Member, the other day, said that in Jhalda the majority of the people speak the Hindi language. I personally had been to Jhalda. In the village I met a large number of people who are called *Kurmis;* most of them were lac workers and when I tried to speak Hindi to them they did not understand it and I had to speak Bengali. From my personal knowledge, I can say that in Jhalda most of the people speak Bengali.

When I went to Purulia the impression that I gathered was this that the Purulia sub-district area is just like our village areas in Midnapur or Bankura. The people of Purulia speak a language which is almost like the language spoken in Midnapur or Bankura. From that experience, I was clear in my mind that Purulia is Bengali-speaking and there cannot be any question of any part of Purulia not being transferred to West Bengal. I know definitely that in Purulia the court language is Bengali and the registration deeds are in Bengali. In schools the medium of instruction is Bengali. All these things clearly indicate that an overwhelming majority of the people speak Bengali.

What can be the reason not to transfer the entire Purulia sub-district—Chas Thana has been excluded? We have demanded that Chas Thana should also be transferred. Simply because the argument advanced by the States Reorganisation Commission was that Chas Thana was contiguous to Dhanbad—it is not a fact; it is on this side of the Damodar river and so contiguous to Purulia and not contiguous to Dhanbad. Chandil and Patmda Thanas have been left out on the ground of supplying water to the Tatas. We cannot accept that. That area should also be transferred to West Bengal.

A point has been raised that because we are so much eager to have a compact West Bengal, therefore, a part of Kishanganj has been allowed to be transferred to West Bengal for a link, and why not on the same ground give us a part of Manbhum.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that there are other hon. Members who have tabled amendments. All this has been spoken.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I will just meet some points.

Mr. Speaker: Many points have already been dealt with.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: These two things cannot be considered on equal footing. It has already been stated that Pakistan territory is there and therefore special consideration has to be made. Here, on the other hand, there is no question of foreign territory and it is only a question of a circuitous route from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur. That does not affect much.

Secondly, and that is a very important point; the link from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur has to be judged from the point of view of economy of Bihar.

The only major thing that is transported from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur is coal. For transport of coal it is the railway that counts. Coal is transported by railway wagons and not by motor cars or lorries or carts. Therefore, there is no question of roads in this particular case. When coal can be easily transported from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur, I do not think there can be any question of demanding that part for creating a link, for an easy connection between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur.

Therefore, I do not find that these points can arise either from the linguistic point of view or from the considerations that impelled the S.R.C. to reorganise the States in the whole country. I think my demand for the Purulia sub-division of Manbhum district is correct.

As for the other points, I do not like to say anything now. I have suggested the setting up of a Boundary Commission for other areas. By other areas I mean such other areas as may be in the border regions of different parts which may be Bengali-speaking and which may be contiguous to West-Bengal. That should be determined by a Boundary Commission. Which are the Bengali-speaking areas that I cannot just now say and that is why I have suggested that.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : मैं अपने दोनों संशोधन पेश करता हूं । मेरा एक संशोधन तो यह है कि किशनगंज का जो इलाका बिहार से पश्चिम बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में जो राष्ट्रीय सड़क है, जो राज पथ है और उसके पश्चिम में २०० गज की जो लिमिट रखी गई है उसको घटा कर २० गज कर दिया जाए । २० गज की बात मैंने इस लिए कही है कि शायद डाइवर्शन बनाने की जरूरत पड़े या कोई और जरूरत पड़ सकती है । यों तो सड़क के साथ साथ एक हिस्सा रहता है जिसमें, जिसे हमारे इलाके में खांता कहते हैं, खाई होती है, खंदक होती है । वह तो सड़क का ही हिस्सा होता है । वह तो हुआ, लेकिन २०० गज लेने की क्या जरूरत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । सड़क के किनारे किनारे बिहार के गांव हैं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बात को माना है कि उस इलाके के लोग बंगला नहीं बोलते । इस वास्ते भाषा के आधार पर भी उनको पश्चिम बंगाल में भेजे जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । बंगाल के पूर्वी हिस्सों को उत्तरी हिस्सों से मिलाने के लिए एक रास्ता चाहिये जोकि उन्हें दिया जा रहा है । लकिन २०० गज का इलाका क्यों छोड़ा जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । इस से बहुत सारे गांव कट जायेंगे । कोई आधे कट जायेंगे और कोई एक-चौथाई कट जायेंगे । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि उन गांवों के लोगों को बिहार में ही रहने दिया जाये और मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात बार बार कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि वे लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनको बंगाल में मिलाया जाए । इस वास्ते उनको बंगाल में भेजने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जबरदस्ती उधर न भेजा जाए ।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि मानभूम के सदर सब-डिविजन का पूरे का पूरा इलाका जो अब पश्चिमी बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है, उसे न दिया जाए और उसे बिहार में ही रहने दिया जाए । अभी हमारे दोस्त श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी को अपनी आंतड़ियों पर, इस बात कहने में, कितना बल देना पड़ा है कि भाषा के सिवा प्रान्तों की रचना का कोई दूसरा आधार ही नहीं हो सकता, यह आपने देख ही लिया है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उन्होंने भाषा को धर्म ही बना लिया है । भाषा का बड़ा महत्व है, इसको मैं मानता हूं । मानवीय व्यवहार में भाषा का बहुत ऊंचा स्थान है, इससे भी मैं इन्कार नहीं करता । लेकिन भाषा को ही एक मात्र आधार बनाना, इसे मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं । मैं आप को बताऊं कि आज ही स्टेट्समैन में मैंने एक समाचार पढ़ा है । कल भारत ने अपनी स्वाधीनता की नवीं सालगिरह मनाई । उस समाचार में कहा गया है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कल १५ अगस्त को पहली बार भारत की स्वाधीनता के इस उत्सव

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

में हिस्सा लिया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि नौ बरस तक तो वे मानते ही नहीं थे कि भारत स्वाधीन भी हुआ है। इससे मैं यह सोचने लगा कि इस दल को, इस पार्टी को नौ महीने नहीं, नौ साल जब इस बात को मानने में लगे कि भारत स्वाधीन हो गया है तो इसे यह बात मानने में भी नौ महीने नहीं नौ साल ही लगेंगे कि प्रान्तों की रचना में भाषा को ही एक मात्र आधार नहीं माना जा सकता। भाषा भी एक स्थान रखती है, इसको हम मानते हैं और आयोग ने भी इसे स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन दूसरी भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिन पर विचार कर लेना जरूरी है और भाषा उन में से एक है। भाषा बिल्कुल ही कोई आधार नहीं है, यह कोई अंधा ही कहेगा। इस वक्त भी जितने प्रदेश भारतवर्ष में बने हुए हैं, उनमें से बहुत से भाषा के आधार भी बने हुए हैं। अगर आप भाषा को ही धर्म मानते हैं और भाषा के ही आधार पर सब कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो पुरुलिया को कतई भी बंगाल में नहीं जाना चाहिए। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई तथा दूसरे भाई भी जो भाषा को ही आधार मानते हैं मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि दारजिलिंग के जिले को इसी आधार पर पश्चिम बंगाल में रहने का क्या हक़ है। पश्चिम बंगाल को क्या अधिकार है कि वह उसे अपने पास रखे ?

श्री क० कु० बसु : वह कहां जा सकता है।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : स्वाधीन सूबा बना दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दारजिलिंग में या तो पहाड़ी—नेपाली—लोग रहते हैं, या बिहारी रहते हैं और या यू० पी० वाले। बंगाली वहां पर सिर्फ मुट्ठी भर हैं। फिर भी दारजिलिंग बंगाल का हिस्सा है। गरमियों में वह बंगाल की राजधानी होता है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट (साम्यवादी) भाइयों ने आज भाषा की इतनी दुहाई दी है, लेकिन उन में से किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि दारजिलिंग को स्वाधीन कर दिया जाय या चूंकि उस में ज्यादा नेपाली रहते हैं, इसलिए उस को नेपाल में मिला दिया जाये। वहां उन को भाषा की बात नहीं सूझती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय पूरा हो गया है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

6.01 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 17th August, 1956.

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE 3411

The Speaker made a reference on the passing away of Shri Shiva Dayal Upadhyaya, a sitting Member of Lok Sabha.

Thereafter, the Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

ARREST OF A MEMBER 3411—13

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram from the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City saying that Shri Kamath, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested on the 15th August, 1956 for deliberate breach of curfew orders.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3413-14

The following papers were laid on the Table:

(*i*) A copy of Working Journalists Wage Board Rules, 1956 under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

(*ii*) Tourist Literature re-places of tourist interests in India.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE 3419

Fifth Report was laid on the Table.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED. . . . 3414

Eighteenth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE. 3414-18

Shri Bibhuti Mishra called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the effect of drought on crops in Bihar and Eastern U.P. and the situation resulting therefrom.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 3418-3578

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) moved the motion to consider the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee. The motion was adopted. Consideration of Clauses 2 to 4 was taken up. Clause 2 was adopted as amended. Consideration of Clauses 3 and 4 was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1956—

Further clause by clause consideration of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and discussion on Private Members Resolutions.